

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Terms :---\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. III.]

SEPTEMBER 1866.

[No. 9.

THE  
MD. ROOM  
MARYLAND FARMER:

A

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

CONTENTS OF SEPTEMBER. NO. 9.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

GREEN CROPS AND PERMANENT PASTURES .....	257
ASHES AND LIME.....	258
DEEP PLOWING AND SUBSOILING.....	259
GAS HOUSE LIME.....	260
WHAT FERTILIZERS SHALL I APPLY? .....	260
IMPROVING A CLAY SOIL.....	261
IMBIBITION OF WATER BY SOILS. ....	261
FARM WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.....	262
GARDEN WORK FOR SEPTEMBER .....	264
SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT .....	264
IS THERE TO BE A COTTON TAX?.....	267
PRESERVING SEED CORN.....	270
DRAINING AND ITS EFFECTS.....	271
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.....	271
BLUE GRASS.....	272
PROCESS OF WINE MAKING .....	272
ROUTT'S DRAIN PLOW.....	263
FARMER'S GARDENS—No. 5.....	276
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER.....	276
CAROLINA PINK.....	276
LETTER FROM ALABAMA.....	279
WHITEWASH FOR OUT-BUILDINGS.....	279
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.....	288
EDITORIAL NOTICES.....	274, 276
FRAUDS IN GUANO.....	274
MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.....	275
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS FOR 1866.....	281

POTATO CULTURE.

HOW TO RAISE LARGE CROPS OF POTATOES .....	269
CULTIVATION OF POTATOES .....	269
POTATOES MIXING IN THE HILL.....	269
RAISING POTATOES UNDER STRAW.....	270

THE APIARY.

ITALIAN OR LIGURIAN BEES.....	266
-------------------------------	-----

LIVE STOCK REGISTER.

INTRODUCTION OF SILESIA MERINOS.....	265
ABORTION IN COWS—PREVENTIVE.....	278
IMPURE AIR FOR SWINE.....	278
TRAINING MULES.....	279
HOW TO SADDLE A COLT .....	279

HORTICULTURAL.

PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.....	280
A CURCULIO REMEDY.....	280

SORGO CULTURE.

THE PROPER TIME FOR SORGO CUTTING.....	281
HARVESTING SORGO.....	281
SAVING SORGO SEED.....	281

THE FLORIST.

REMARKS ON THE CULTURE OF BULBS.....	283
HOT BEDS .....	283

GRAPE CULTURE.

GRAPE GRAFTING.....	284
TRENCHING GRAPE VINES.....	284
THE SOIL FOR GRAPES.....	284
TO DESTROY "THRIP" AMONG GRAPES.....	284

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

BABY TALK, (Poetry).....	285
BREAKING UP A SETTING HEN.....	285
DOMESTIC RECIPES.....	286

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

THERE IS NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.....	287
OUR COUNTRY.....	287
SMILE AND BE CONTENTED, (Poetry).....	287

ILLUSTRATIONS.

SILESIA RAN BARON.....	265
ROUTT'S DRAIN PLOW.....	273
DIANTHUS HEDEWIGII, SINGLE.....	282

PUBLISHED BY

S. SANDS MILLS & CO.

Office, No. 24 South Calvert Street, corner of Mercer,

BALTIMORE, MD.

S. SANDS MILLS.

E. WHITMAN.

# FLOUR OF BONE.

## PRICE REDUCED!

JOHN S. REESE & CO., 71 South St., Baltimore, Gen'l Agents.

We are now prepared to supply the farmers of Maryland, Delaware and the Southern States with a *Bone Fertilizer*, such as the agricultural world has sought for in vain, since the value of bones as a fertilizer became known. Every body knows that the finer powder a fertilizer is reduced to, the more uniformly it is distributed through the soil, and the more rapid its solubility and action. This cannot be denied, and it applies with greater force to bones than any other fertilizer. Although bones have been heretofore used in a condition of comparatively coarse particles, requiring a long time for them to yield their value, yet they have acquired a reputation, after use for more than half a century—even in this imperfect condition—not attained by any other fertilizer. From their imperfect preparation they have acquired the name of a slow fertilizer, and for years the world has sought for some invention that would reduce bones to the condition of *Flour*.

This invention has at length been realized, and we are now prepared to confer upon farmers, generally, its inestimable benefits.

Heretofore, in order to give quick action to Bone Dust, acid has been used to dissolve them, but the necessity for this has now passed. Bones reduced to the fineness of flour, do not require vitriol to render them immediately active; on the contrary, it is the opinion of the best agricultural chemists, that *Bone Flour* is quite as soluble as dissolved bone.—This opinion is confirmed by experiment made this season; and, further, it is consistent with a common sense view of the nature of things.

This fact being established, the *Flour of Bone* is actually worth one-third more than dissolved bone, for this very plain reason, namely, 100 lbs. of *Flour of Bone* contains the actual value of 100 lbs. of Bone; while 100 lbs. of dissolved bone or super phosphate, contains only 66 lbs. of bone, the rest being acid and water, necessary to dissolve it. This is so plain that it need only be stated to perceive its truth; hence, we affirm, that one ton of *Flour of Bone* is worth one and a half tons of dissolved bone or super phosphate.

The ordinary Bone Dust cannot be compared with the *Flour of Bone*. The difference in fineness adds more than one hundred per cent. to its value, and must make a revolution in its use. Its great superiority will be so striking and manifest that no farmer who once uses the *Flour of Bone* will ever return to the use of the ordinary Bone Dust.

Further, it is an important fact that the *Flour of Bone* is prepared only by the AMERICAN BONE FLOUR Company, who are the patentees and owners of the only machinery by which it can be made. This Company is composed of men of the highest mercantile standing, which affords the best guarantee of the purity of their Bone Flour. Moreover, we are authorized by them to have it inspected and analyzed by Dr. Liebig, Agricultural Chemist of this city.

We call especial attention to the Doctor's analysis, herewith published; also to the correspondence had with him on the subject, in which it will be found he confirms all we have said in regard to the vast

importance of this improvement in the preparation of Bones, to the agriculture of the country.

The *Flour of Bone* is put up in tight barrels, and is branded with the Company's trade mark, and the words "Flour of bone, manufactured by the American Bone Flour Co.; John S. Reese & Co., General Agents, Baltimore," which trade mark and brand is the guarantee of genuineness.

The Bone from which it is prepared is warranted unburnt, and to contain all the gluten and organic matter pertaining to unburnt bone. This is proved from the accompanying analysis by Dr. Liebig.

It will be noticed that this Bone contains a large per cent. of ammonia, which is the result of its nitrogenous organic matter. No manufactured super phosphates or preparations, called dissolved bone, contains an equal amount of ammonia, and we are very sure none can be found containing as much Bone phosphate equally soluble.

We feel conscious that in furnishing this article to the farmers and planters of the Southern States, we are contributing vastly to the interest of agriculture.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

### The Contents of One Ton of Flour of Bone.

One ton of Flour of Bone contains	
33 per cent. of animal matter,	
42 " " " ammonia,	
50 " " " Phosphate of Lime,	
which makes a ton of 2,000 lbs. contain of	
Animal matter	660 lbs.
Ammonia,	90 "
Phosphate of Lime,	1000 "

Now the question for the farmer to ask is, whether he can buy as much of these substances, in equally good condition, in equally fine powder, and as soluble in any of the Super-Phosphates, or dissolved bone preparation, as in this article for the same money, viz: \$60 in Baltimore. We believe the same quantity can be had in equally good condition, for \$90, and farmers will find out the truth of this sooner or later.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.

### TESTIMONIALS.

MOUNT AIRY, MD., June 27th, 1866.

John S. Reese & Co.:—I used this Spring on my corn crop, Rhode's Super Phosphate, Coe's Super Phosphate, and "Flour of Bone." I applied the same bulk per acre, which was much less in weight of the "Flour of Bone" as it is much lighter. From the start, the corn where I used the Flour of Bone has been very much better than either of the others, and at this time it is fully one-third taller, and in the same proportion more vigorous.

RICHARD VANSANT.

QUEENSTOWN, Queen Anne's Co., Md., June 14, 1866.

Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.:—In the Spring of 1865 I used "Flour of Bone" on a part of my corn crop upon your recommendation in contrast with Moro Phillips' Super Phosphate of Lime. The quantity applied per acre was less than of the Moro Phillips. It manifested quite as much activity, and if there was any difference it was the best—considering the difference in the quantity applied. I consider the Flour of Bone the best fertilizer.

WM. S. PRICE.

TESTIMONIALS CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.

# THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

Vol. 3. BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866. No. 9.

## GREEN CROPS AND PERMANENT PASTURES.

There is a good deal to be done in the way of preparation for the fall crops, and the more timely the work is taken in hand and the more thoroughly all the details are arranged, the easier the labour will be found and the more quickly it will be expedited. We believe that our farmers will find it to their interest in those sections where labour is deficient, to pitch smaller crops, but to put them in the ground in the best possible manner; and we offer it as a suggestion, whether it would not be advisable for them in the future or, at least, until agricultural affairs work more smoothly, to keep down a larger area in grass and clover. Where an abundance of stock is kept, the profit in doing this would not be inconsiderable, whilst, under any circumstances, grassing down would be beneficial to the land. It is customary in the best agricultural portions of Europe, but more especially in England, for the landlord to stipulate with his tenants that they should keep a certain portion of the land down in permanent pastures. The advantage of this is twofold. It obliges the tenant to maintain a certain quantity of stock, whose manure goes to enrich those portions of the farm that are brought under the plough, and it enriches the pasture lands themselves by the annual decay of the surface vegetation.

Here with us, where hoed crops form so important a part of our system of rotation, we have scarcely paid that attention to covering and improving the soil by constantly keeping a good proportion of it in grass and clover, which from the nature of our climate, should really constitute one of the elements of good farming.

One of the most important agents in the improvement of soils that need rest and renovation, is shade. Any one may test the correctness of this by noting the increased fertility of a spot where a rick has been formed in the field or that has been covered, though but for a single season, by a heap of brushwood. A crop of clover well set, and of a sufficiently heavy growth to shade the land, acts in a similar manner

and not less efficiently. Of course, if all that is grown upon the land is taken off it, and no returns in the way of fertilizers are made, there must be some exhaustion of the soil; but, even in such cases, clover exhausts less than any of the finer grasses, because it draws more of its nourishment than they do from the atmosphere, through its broad leaves and from the subsoil, by means of its tap roots. But clover fed off on the farm gives back with interest what it took from the soil, whilst clover turned under the second year, if the crop is a remarkably heavy one, is equivalent to a high manuring, and is, as every intelligent farmer knows, the best of all preparations for a crop of wheat.

We doubt whether the practice of green soiling stock, as recommended by Mr. Quincy and others at the North, will ever obtain among us so long as field hands are difficult to be had, and those that are hired require incessant supervision. Nevertheless, on small places, green soiling would possess these advantages. It would economize the grass and clover crops, and it would add largely to the quantity of manure in the barnyard. But whatever may be the course pursued in this respect, we are clearly of the belief that less arable and more grass land should be the aim of our farmers and planters. Hoed crops are not simply exhaustive by reason of what they abstract from the soil. There is often far greater loss sustained by constantly turning up new surfaces to the burning heat of our summer suns and by washing rains. In all tropical countries, lands that are not susceptible of irrigation cannot be made to produce profitable crops, and if suffered to lie idle, speedily degenerate into a barren waste. On the other hand, land newly cleared from jungle are of astonishing fertility. The reason of this difference is that the hot suns have evaporated all the moisture from the one, whilst the other has been protected by the shade of the forest growth and fertilized by the dropping leaves and decaying herbage. What nature does in the way of conservation on a grand scale, we should also strive to do in a smaller but not less effectual way. Our lands, naturally among the most fertile in the world,

have suffered, and still suffer, from our system of culture, which requires in the case of several of our most important crops, such as corn, tobacco, potatoes, cotton and sugar, that the land shall be kept constantly stirred and fresh surfaces constantly exposed. At the South the grasses will not grow well; but in the Middle and border States, where there is less alluvial soil, the exhaustion is thus kept up, and can only be checked by frequent and expensive manuring, or by keeping larger areas in grass and clover. The latter mode of renovation will be found the more economical of the two, and if it were judiciously adopted, would, in the course of a few years, change entirely the aspect of many farms, which, from over-cropping, now fail to yield that profit to the cultivator, of which they could readily be made susceptible.

### ASHES AND LIME—GRASSES.

NEAR RALEIGH, N. C., July 23, 1866.

*Editors Maryland Farmer:*

I beg that you will confer the favor on a subscriber of informing him of the difference in the effects of Ashes and Lime.

What fertilizers are best adapted to a stiff, fine land, natural growth yellow pine, oak, hickory, dog wood and sweet gum; rather stiff sand; rocky in ridges; subsoil, yellow clay. Produces good corn, cotton, peas and potatoes, and very pretty wheat.—Also, what *grasses* would succeed best in this soil and climate?

### REMARKS.

Any land whose forest growth consists of yellow pine, hickory, oak, dogwood and sweet gum, must naturally be an excellent soil. We presume, however, though our correspondent does not say so, that the land of which he writes, has been partially exhausted by overcropping. We wish he had been more explicit when he speaks of it as rather a stiff sand. If by this he means a sand intermixed with clay—and such would seem to be the fact, from the nature of the subsoil—Lime, at the rate of at least 50 bushels to the acre, would liberate the potash in the soil and would also increase the product of ammonia. But if the cultivated soil, though good, is thin and contains but little vegetable matter, the action of lime is very slow and some years will pass before the full value of its effects will be realized.—Under such circumstances, and assuming lime to be used, we should endeavour as early as possible to add to the vegetable matter of the soil either by composts or marsh mud, woods' earth, pine shatters, and rough fibre of every available kind; or we should turn under green crops of broadcast corn or buckwheat—the latter well plastered in the earlier stages of its growth being preferable. If, however, ashes are more readily available than lime, we should resort to ashes—especially if they can be had unleached. In this case, we should endeavor to get a stand of

clover, which, generally speaking, will grow admirably after the land has been well top-dressed with ashes. Once well set in clover, the second crop being turned under, the process of renovation is easy. The following analysis of unleached wood ashes will give our correspondent a clear idea of its constituents, and enable him to judge with tolerable exactness of the effect which they would have upon his land:

Carbonic acid.....	14.00
Sulphuric acid.....	7.64
Phosphoric acid.....	5.12
Chlorine.....	1.84
Lime.....	25.00
Magnesia.....	5.00
Potash.....	22.11
Soda.....	3.32
Silica.....	3.52
Iron.....	3.71
Loss.....	8.24

100.00

It will be perceived, from the above, that wood ashes contain  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of phosphoric acid, 25 per cent. of lime, and 25 per cent. of soda—thus embracing all the principal constituents that are most susceptible of being exhausted by a long course of cropping. On the whole, then, we should prefer wood ashes to lime if they can be had in sufficient quantities. Failing this, we should resort to lime as the next best means of restoring the soil to a high degree of fertility. In giving this opinion, however, it is necessary to add, that if, contrary to what we have supposed, the soil still contains a sufficient supply of vegetable matter—*humus*—for the lime to act upon, then, in that case, we should resort in preference to lime.

With respect to the grasses best adapted to the latitude of Raleigh, our choice would be to use freely an admixture of orchard grass and clover, at the rate of two bushels of the former to the acre to a peck of the latter. We give the preference to orchard grass, —or cock's foot as it is sometimes called—over all others, for this reason. It is indigenous to Virginia, from which State it was introduced into England three-quarters of a century ago. It stands our hot climate better than any other of the celebrated grasses, is of rapid growth, yields a luxuriant aftermath; suffers but little from drouth, and will flourish vigorously where Timothy would fail altogether.—Another advantage is, that it ripens about the same time as clover, and is fit to cut with it. The objections urged against orchard grass is its tendency to bunch and to grow coarse and harsh, but both these objections may be met by thick seeding, and close cropping. When seeded with clover it speedily takes possession of the land after the clover has run out, and in the course of a few years its fibrous roots will be found to traverse the soil in all directions, so that when it becomes necessary to again break up the land they present an immense mass of vegetable matter to the action of lime, whereby the soil becomes not only more absorbent, but freer to work, and richer in all the elements that constitute the food of plants.

## DEEP PLOWING AND SUBSOILING.

*Editors of the Maryland Farmer :*

I am one of the many that now begin to believe that deep plowing, with subsoiling afterwards, has done its work in this State. There are many instances in many of the counties of Maryland, where fifteen or twenty years ago better crops were raised on certain farms, than there is at this time,—then four inches and no subsoiling was known. One of our best farmers on the Eastern Shore, soon after the subsoil plow was introduced, denounced it as an injury—he tested it, and soon realized its injurious effects—and hence honestly denounced it to the balance of his brother farmers within the borders of Maryland. A case can be cited in one of our counties, where a man possessing about fifty to sixty acres of land, who was devoid of education, but endowed with good natural ideas, who never plowed his land deeper than four inches, and invariably had better results than his educated neighbors, who plowed from six to ten inches deep. The idea now, and for years fast gaining more to its side is, that the earth is but a common filter and that the deeper the filter the worse it is for the common surface.—The discussion of this subject in your "*Maryland Farmer*," by your most able correspondents, would be of vast service to the agricultural community of Maryland and elsewhere. Every farmer admits that all kinds of agricultural machinery is highly improved—the Drill for wheat—the Reaper to reap it. Fifty years ago we were told that all it required to produce the "golden apple" was to plow deep,—well, that has been done to our hearts content—and instead of our crops getting better each year, so that the "golden apple" could be realized, we seem to be going backwards. We desire to know the cause—all things are controlled by cause and effect—there must be some cause to produce the effect. Take Maryland to day and the general yield within her boundaries is not as good as it was fifteen or twenty years ago. Therefore, please give us some intelligent light upon the subject of deep plowing.—Science has been rampant in producing a thousand and one Manures, then surely crops should increase or we should be led to know the cause—and if deep plowing is working all this evil, it had better be abandoned. Bring out your *knowing ones*, and let them enlighten the farmers of Maryland.

TRAPPE.

## REMARKS.

We are sorry we cannot agree with our correspondent as to the *general* effect of subsoiling. In isolated instances we are, of course aware, that it is possible it may have proved deleterious, but these cases are where the subsoils were of a quality injurious to vegetation, or on light sands through which every thing percolates. We can readily understand how in thin soils, which do not of themselves contain sufficient nourishment for the growth of plants, masses of subsoil consisting chiefly of clay brought freshly to the surface, until sweetened and disintegrated and their constituents rendered soluble either by the action of the frosts of more than one winter, or by the application of lime, would not be beneficial to any crop that a farmer might attempt to raise on a field so treated. In almost all cases, in-

deed, it is better that the subsoil should be simply loosened, and not brought to the surface until such time as the gradual chemical changes take place, and its insoluble constituents are rendered soluble by the combined action of air and water. All the best agricultural writers, men who have made the theory of subsoiling a matter of long and patient investigation, agree in this—that wherever the subsoil is of a good quality, and contains, in their crude state, all the constituents essential to the vigorous growth of plants, deep stirring is in the highest degree beneficial. One of the very ablest of the English writers on agriculture, thus sets forth his views on this subject :—

"The chemical effect of pulverizing and breaking up a subsoil is certainly advantageous to the plant in two ways: first, it renders the soil penetrable to a much greater depth, by the roots or minute fibres of the plant, and consequently renders more available any decomposing matters, or earthy ingredients which that substratum may contain; and, secondly, it renders the soil much more freely penetrable by the atmosphere, yielding, in consequence, a greater supply not only of oxygen gas to the roots of the plants, but also more moisture, drawing the latter not only from the soil, but from the atmospheric air—which moisture, be it remembered by the cultivator, is in all weathers as incessantly absorbed by the soil as it is universally contained in the atmosphere abounding most in the latter, when it is most needed by the plants—that is to say, in the warmest and driest weather."

To this opinion we may add the experience of an American cultivator, who states that by subsoil ploughing he has almost doubled the yield of his crops per acre, without any other appliances. "In fact," he says, "deep ploughing has had the effect of adding a new farm to my old one, without increasing the number of acres."

Our own views in the matter, as expressed some years ago, still hold good. We then remarked that "to bring up the subsoil to the surface and to break and pulverize the subsoil, but yet leave it in its old position are two very different things. In the first operation the crude soil is made not only the seed bed of the plant, designed to be grown on the field, but must also furnish the requisite nourishment for the plant in the earlier stages of its growth. This the raw earth, containing perhaps all the mineral but very few vegetable elements of fertility and exposed for the first time to the action of atmospheric influences certainly ought not to be expected to do. It is no wonder, therefore, that where any considerable portion of the subsoil has been brought to the surface, the plant that has been seeded upon it should become sickly and stunted, or that its roots so situated rarely acquire vigor sufficient to enable

them to strike deeply into the soil that lies beneath. The natural consequence is, of course, an indifferent crop." Again, we desire to repeat, and it is in this perhaps, more than in any other respect, the prejudice against subsoiling has taken root—no possible deepening of the soil will improve poor land unless the subsoil contains those elements of fertility that the land needs to render it productive.

#### GAS HOUSE LIME.

*Manchester, Chester Co., Va., Aug. 13, 1866.*

*To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer:*

Please inform me through the columns of your valuable monthly, in regard to the value of "Gas House Lime" compared with pure Shell Lime. I wish to know what ingredients it contains, and are they beneficial or injurious to the soil?

#### REMARKS.

We are not favourable to the use of Gas House Lime under any condition of circumstances. The immense amount of sulphur it contains renders it very deleterious to soil when freshly applied. After being kept over for a year, as some agricultural chemists recommend, it loses a considerable portion of its sulphur, but even then it is nothing more than a mild carbonate of lime. As the shell lime is largely used at the Gas houses, we should infinitely prefer it in its pure state, rather than run the risk of injuring the soil by the application of Gas House Lime at a cheaper cost. Our experience a number of years ago in the use of Gas House Lime, has taught us to avoid it ever since. We then applied it on a ten acre field of chocolate soil, in moderate heart, at the rate of a hundred bushels per acre, and the corn that was planted there was burnt up and rendered utterly worthless by the application.—That land did not recover from the effects of the liming for many years. Professor Stewart, of this State, has, however, experimented on the use of Gas House Lime, at the rate of 1000 lbs. per acre, with more favorable results; but those results, we think, would have been quite as readily accomplished by the application of a bushel of plaster. If our correspondent can obtain Shell Lime, and here it is to be had as low as from eight to nine cents per bushel, we should advise him to use it as being infinitely preferable to Gas House Lime, and cheaper in the end, even if he got the latter for nothing.

**GUANO AND CHARCOAL.**—It is said that 3 cwt. of peruvian guano, and 3 cwt. of charcoal dust, will produce as large a crop of roots of any kind as 6 cwt. of guano without the charcoal. As pulverized charcoal is much cheaper than guano, it would be economical management to mix a portion of it with guano and other expensive manures. Charcoal fixes the ammonia, and is a valuable addition to all ammoniacal manures.—*Cor. Western Rural.*

#### WHAT FERTILIZER SHALL I APPLY ?

This inquiry is a very common one from farmers and planters, accompanied, generally, with a description of the character of the soil, and of the kinds of fertilizers obtainable in the respective cases.

Reports of the action of Lime, and of all the concentrated fertilizers in the same locality, and in different localities, under similar, as well as under different circumstances, are so conflicting, that farmers and planters who have not personally tested the fertilizer they desire to use are at a loss to know which to apply, and what quantity is needed in their respective cases. We feel that we cannot give safer counsel in the premises, than to recommend each to experiment for himself.

The result derived from an application of different quantities of the different fertilizers obtainable, to the same soil and the same crop, in the same season, and upon the different crops, carefully noting and recording, for future reference, not only the effect on the incumbent crops, on the several experimental plats, but upon subsequent crops in each case, by which the comparative durability and lasting effects of each application may be ascertained, will afford a more reliable guide to each individual than the most careful experiments of another under apparently similar circumstances, or the most elaborate and delicate analysis of the soil, with a view to ascertain in what it is deficient in, to constitute fertility theoretically. A series of experiments of the character recommended, may appear to the inquirer a great task, and one which "*would not pay*"—this conclusion, however, in our opinion, erroneous, for we believe that the entire cost of a practical test of a dozen varieties of fertilizers, on as many different crops, may be made with accuracy at less expense, than a reliable analysis of one sample of soil, or one compounded fertilizer, and such a test would be of more practical value to the producer than any ordinary analysis.

A plat of the portion of the field on which the experimental operations are to be conducted, should be made, and each division numbered to correspond with the number on the corner stakes of the respective plats in the field, for convenience in making out a tabular statement of the result, and the greatest accuracy should be observed in laying out the plats in the field, in measuring, or weighing the fertilizers applied, and the crops produced. The area devoted to each application and the different quantities of each need not exceed a few square rods.

We feel that we cannot urge upon our enterprising readers too strongly, to experiment for themselves, and to preserve the result as a guide in their future operations, as we believe that it will not only be highly remunerative, but that such a

course of experiments in the application of the different fertilizers in different quantities to the different crops, and carefully observing the progressive effects and recording the conclusions, will afford them a most interesting, delightful and elevating employment. If Farmers' Clubs were organized, and the members would each conduct a course of experiments in the application of different fertilizers, applying them to a variety of crops, and at different seasons of the year, and would report the result respectively, such organizations would be productive of incalculable benefit, not only to the members but to the country.

### IMPROVING A CLAY SOIL.

Morris' *Rural Advertiser* thus replies to a correspondent who propounds the following question :

"I have lately removed to a lot, part of which, a sandy loam, is extremely liable to bake, and become hard and compact, while the remainder is open and loose. Now, how should I treat this hard soil, to render it friable, light and moist for another year ?

We should very much like to have a lot of this kind on account of the extreme pleasure of putting it in perfect order and making it "friable, light and moist." As a physician before prescribing for his patient requires a perfect diagnosis, we should also wish, in order to suggest the most *profitable* remedy, to know something of the surroundings. Are lime and sand, or either of them, accessible?—as they both would tend to meliorate the condition of the lot, which should first be ploughed up, with an improved pattern of plough, which pulverizes the fur row slice, while *lifting* it up and *turning* over, instead of compressing it.

This ploughing should be *well* and *deeply* done the coming Fall, so that the alternate freezing and thawing of winter should operate on it. If common sand is convenient, we would haul on the lot, after being ploughed, a few loads, and lime at the rate of 50 bushels (unslacked) to the acre.

If these are not accessible, plough under shallow next Spring, a heavy coat of *unfermented* stable, or barn yard manure, and put in corn, potatoes, or any other hoed crop, and continue these successively year after year, till the *texture* of the soil is changed.

In the cultivation and management of said hoed crops with appropriate implements, *stir*, *lift*, throw backwards, forwards, upside down and down side up, and disintegrate thoroughly and frequently, so that the atmosphere can at all times percolate the soil. *Perseverance* in this system is as sure to make the lot "friable, light and moist," as a stone thrown up is sure to gravitate downwards.

If the lot, however, is damp or wet, underdraining with tile must be added.

### IMBIBITION OF WATER BY SOILS.

The power which soils possess of retaining water, or of resisting the too rapid dissipation of their mixture, is highly important in its influence upon their fertility. This faculty is measured comparatively in the following manner : A given quantity of soil is taken, say from 3 to 400 grains; it is dried until it ceases to lose weight; it is then made into a thin paste and thrown upon a moistened filter; when it has ceased to drop it is weighed. The increase of weight is plainly due to the quantity of water retained by the soil. Thus :

Weight of the dry soil.....	300.0
Weight of the moistened filter.....	75.0
	375.0
Weight of the filter and moistened earth.....	525.0

Water absorbed.....150.0

In the experiment quoted, 100 of dry earth absorbed or imbibed 50 of water. The following table contains the results of experiments made on the imbibing power of different soils :

Kind of earth.	Water absorbed by 100 of earth.
Silicious sand.....	25
Gypsum.....	27
Calcareous sand.....	29
Sandy clay.....	40
Strong clay.....	50
Loamy clay.....	70
Fine calcareous earth.....	85
Humus.....	170
Garden earth.....	89
Arable soil.....	52

It appears, therefore, that the silicious and calcareous soils and the gypsum have the least affinity for water : the clayey soil retained the more, inasmuch as it contained a smaller quantity of sand ; the fine calcareous earth retained 15 per cent. more than the pure clay ; whilst the calcareous sand retained 41 per cent. less. This fact proves how much the state of subdivision must influence the physical properties of soils ; and it is easily to be understood that in noting the presence of calcareous matter in an arable soil, we are carefully to indicate the form and degree of subdivision in which it occurs ; humus, however, is the substance which shows itself most greedy of moisture ; and we perceive from this fact, wherefore soils rich in this principle have so strong an affinity for water.—*Journal of Applied Chemistry.*

### DOT.

Dot is at the window,  
Peeping through the pane ;  
And the summer flowers  
Hear the morning hours  
Tinkled by the silver bells of rain.

Dot a moment lingers,  
Looking at the sky ;  
Then her baby feet  
O'er the carpet creep ;  
On her cheeks the roguish dimples lie.

Dot beside her mother,  
Takes her quiet place ;  
"Ma, the sun must be  
Naughty, seems to me—  
How he splashes when they wash his face?"

# Our Agricultural Calendar.

## Farm Work for September.

The season of vigorous action commences again this month, and the earlier the ground is prepared for the reception of winter grain, the more time will be secured for seeding it in a proper manner. A careful preparation of the soil is indispensable to the growth of wheat, as it ought to be grown, and has a material effect upon its product at harvest.— It is not necessary that the soil for wheat should be extraordinarily fertile, for in that case the straw will be apt to lodge. The chief consideration should be, that all the constituents essential to the growth of wheat are present in the soil, and in proportions adequate to the free growth of the plant. The land should be thoroughly clean, well plowed, carefully harrowed, and if of light texture, compacted by the roller. If heavier, all the clods should be well broken down and all large stones removed. But the main thing, apart from the condition of the land is, that everything that is done shall be done well, that there shall be neither haste in seeding nor sluggishness in delaying operations, but that the ground shall be well prepared for the reception of the seed, and that its fertility shall be such as to warrant the labour and expense of cultivating it in the best manner. A farmer can no more expect to obtain heavy crops of either wheat or rye from exhausted soils, than to gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles. The work of the month is as follows :

### CULTURE OF WHEAT.

*As to Fertilizers.*—The best fertilizer for the growth of this important cereal is a heavy crop of clover turned under. The constituents of the clover as compared with wheat are so remarkably similar that clover may be regarded as a specific manure for the wheat crop. How closely they resemble each other, both in the nature and quantity of their organic substances, may readily be seen by the following analysis of the ashes of the two plants:

	Carbon.	Oxygen.	Hydrogen.	Nitrogen.
There are in an acre of clover. }	1750 lbs.	1396 lbs.	185 lbs.	78 lbs.
There are in an acre of wheat. }	1487 lbs.	1262 lbs.	171 lbs.	32 lbs.

It will thus be seen that an acre of clover turned over will furnish all the more important "plant food" that an acre of wheat requires.

Next to clover comes the field pea, but this crop is rarely used for turning under, except at the South, where it frequently and very properly takes the place of clover.

If, however, neither a clover lay nor a pea crop can be made available, resort must be had to other means to make the land wherever it may need as-

sistance sufficiently fertile. For such lands either of the following formulas may be used :

No. 1. Where the soil is in a moderately good condition, or has the benefit of a light clover lay or grass sward, apply 200 lbs. of phosphatic guano to the acre, mixed with 1 bushel of plaster and half a bushel of refuse salt.

No. 2. In lands more seriously impoverished we should advise the following compost : 15 two-horse cart loads of well-rotted stable manure, 5 bushels of bone dust, 10 bushels of ashes, 1 bushel of plaster, 1 bushel of refuse salt. Mix, spread broadcast and plough under.

Or either of the following :

No. 3. 250 lbs. of phosphatic guano, 10 bushels of wood ashes, 1 bushel of plaster, 1 bushel of refuse salt.

No. 4. 20 loads of woods' mould or marsh muck, 10 two-horse loads of stable or barn-yard manure, or 100 lbs. of Peruvian guano, 5 bushels of bone-dust, 5 bushels of wood ashes, 1 bushel of plaster, and 1 bushel of salt.

Either of the above, according to the condition of the land, will suffice for an acre. Of course it is impossible to state which would be most appropriate to soil to which it should be applied, and in this the farmer must consult his own judgment. It is, however, to be always borne in mind, that the true basis of all permanent improvement in soils, exhausted or partially exhausted by frequent crop-pings, is lime for the stiffer soils, and lime or wood-ashes for the lighter sand loams.

*As to Soil.*—The soil best adapted to wheat is a deep loam, inclining to clay, with a sound, dry sub-soil. It should be rich in humus, or to speak more popularly, in decomposed wood fibre, and that soil is best of all in which the organic matter is well distributed throughout the land, and is in that soluble condition as to yield readily its nutriment to the wants of the growing plant.

*Ploughing for Wheat.*—A single ploughing is not enough, generally speaking, as a preparatory for this important crop. A farmer who desires to have his work thoroughly well done will give the fields two ploughings, even on a clover lay, the first to the depth of six or eight inches, the second sufficiently shallow as not to disturb the decaying vegetable matter underneath. These ploughings should be well executed. There should be no baulks left, no clods suffered to remain, and the whole surface should be rendered as mellow as possible. At the first ploughing, if the land will admit of it, the furrow slice should be laid flat, and afterwards well harrowed and rolled ; the harrow running lengthwise of the furrows. The second ploughing should be across the original furrows, and this again should be followed by the harrow, after which the seed

should be sown and harrowed in, and the work finally finished by the roller.

**Soaks for Seed Wheat.**—There are a variety of soaks which have been recommended, many of which have been tried and then disused. Where the seed is foul and smutty and contains many light grains, the best soak is a brine made sufficiently strong with salt to float an egg. Turn into this brine a bushel or more of wheat at a time, and skim off everything that floats upon the surface. Stir the wheat in pickle frequently until all the garlic, light grain or other seeds have been brought to the surface and removed. After this is done take the wheat out of pickle, spread it on the barn floor and sift over it a small quantity of slacked lime. Let it remain in this condition for twenty-four hours, taking care not to brine more wheat at a time than will be sufficient for one day's seeding.

**Drilling In.**—Of all the methods of seeding wheat that of drilling it in is the best. The ridges left by the drill break down during the winter and spring and thus not only cover up exposed roots, but assist in furnishing the nutriment they require.

**Quantity of Seed per Acre.**—Less than two bushels should not be seeded broadcast. If the drill is used five pecks will be found sufficient.

#### SEEDING RYE.

**As to Soil.**—The best soil for rye is a light, sandy loam, rich, deep and well cultivated. When the land is not in good condition, it should be made so, either by the application of commercial fertilizers or the ordinary domestic manures or composts. On lands that are moderately fertile the addition of two two-horse cart loads of manure and 10 bushels of wood ashes to the acre will add materially to the yield of the crop. If additional assistance is required we recommend the following:

**Compost.**—Five two-horse loads of barnyard manure, 15 two-horse loads of woods' mould or marsh muck, 5 bushels of wood ashes, 1 bushel of bone dust. Compost these in alternate layers. Let the heap stand in bulk until it ferments, then mix it intimately and cart out, spread broadcast, and plough under.

**Quantity of Seed per Acre.**—From four to six pecks of seed per acre should be used.

**Time of Seeding.**—The best time of seeding rye is from the middle of August to the 10th of September.

#### ORCHARDS.

Orchards that have not been manured for some years will be greatly improved by a top-dressing of compost, consisting of 6 two-horse loads of woods' mould or marsh muck, 2 do. of well rotted manure, 3 bushels of bone dust and 1 bushel of salt.

#### Wash for Fruit Trees.

A gallon of soft soap, 1 lb. of flour of sulphur, 1 quart of fine salt. Stir the latter ingredient into

the soap and apply to the trunk and limbs with a brush.

#### Preparations for a Young Orchard.

Wherever a young orchard is to be set out this fall plough the land deep, and, if possible, subsoil it. Use the harrow freely until the soil is completely pulverized. Checker off the land at such distances apart as you propose to plant the trees, and dig the holes where the lines intersect each other.—Let each hole be not less than three feet in diameter and three feet deep, and when the time arrives for planting, we will tell you how to do it in the best manner. In purchasing fruit trees be careful of whom you buy, and as a general rule avoid tree pedlars.

#### Grass Sward for Corn.

Old meadows or uplands, which it is designed shall be planted in corn in the spring, will be very materially benefited by applying, this fall, to the land, 15 bushels of air-slacked lime. Broadcast the lime and harrow it well in. If the soil is a stiff clay, plough it late in the fall and top-dress it with a mixture of salt, lime and ashes. Two bushels of the former and 5 bushels each of the latter.

#### Top-Dressing for Meadows.

Two bushels of bone dust, 10 bushels of wood ashes, 2 bushels of refuse salt mixed together, spread broadcast and harrowed in, will improve very materially an old grass sward, and strengthen and increase the product of lands newly set.

#### Cleaning Granaries.

See that these are well cleaned and purified in the manner described in previous numbers of the *Farmer*.

#### Mixture for Stock.

Mix equal parts of mild oyster lime with salt and wood ashes finely sifted, and give one ounce of the mixture to each head of stock twice a week.

#### Salt for Sheep.

See that your sheep get salt regularly two or three times a week, or keep rock salt in sheltered places, where they can always resort to it.

#### Cellars and Out-Houses.

Clean out and white wash these useful places.

#### Yards for Cattle and Hogs.

See that these yards are well supplied with materials for making manure, and strew plaster over them occasionally to preserve the ammonia.

#### Fences.

Look to these, replace weak rails and repair all damages generally.

#### Ditching and Draining.

Wherever ditches are to be dug and drains made see that arrangements are perfected for having the work done as soon as the press of field operations is over.

#### Gathering Fodder.

Cut and gather in the tops and blades of corn in good season. The provender though rough is quite

nutritious, and may be used to advantage in economizing the finer grasses until they are wanted in the spring.

#### Cow Stables and Sheds.

A warm shelter for stock during the winter season is indispensable, not only to their health, but also as a matter of saving in food.

## Garden Work for September.

All persons who desire to obtain an ample supply of vegetables in the spring, will do well to make their preparations accordingly, and as early as it is possible to do so. There is not the least difficulty in carrying the young plants of cabbage, spinach, lettuce and kale through the winter, and the advantage of these fine anti-scorbutics to the health of the family in early spring is incalculable. To accomplish this result we call attention to the work which ought to be done in the garden during this month.

*Sowing Cabbage Seed.*—Manure well a plot of ground, spade it deeply and rake it until the soil is finely pulverized. Mark off the bed into distinct divisions, and in each compartment sow separately the seed of any or all of the following kinds of cabbage. Early York, Early Battersea, Large Early York, and Early and Large Sugar Loaf. Rake the seed in lightly and make the surface soil compact with the back of the spade.

*Time of Seeding.*—From the 1st to the 10th of the month, and not later than the 15th.

*Time of Setting out Plants.*—In about six weeks from the time of seeding the plants will be in a condition to set out. When that period arrives, we will furnish directions for transplanting them.

*Spinach.*—The seed of this healthy vegetable should have been put in the ground as early as the 15th of August. If this was not done go to work at once and prepare a bed. Let the ground be dry and see that it is made rich. Select a warm exposure if it is intended that the plants shall stand the winter. Sow in drills eight inches apart, and deposit the seed about an inch deep in the soil.—Press the earth about the seed and finish all off with care. When the plants are well up, thin them out by hand, four inches apart, and weed the bed thoroughly.

*Lettuce.*—Set out plants to head, and sow seed in frames for winter use.

*Radish.*—Radish seed of the turnip rooted sorts may still be sown at intervals of a week apart.

*Endives.*—Set out endive plants.

*Celery.*—Earth up celery and take care in doing so not to cover the hearts of the plants. Choose clear dry weather for the work.

*Cardoons.*—Earth up cardoons for blanching.

*Small Salading.*—Sow seeds of small salading during the early part of the month.

*Turnips.*—Thin out and hoe turnips. Keep the soil clean and loose about the bulbs, and perfectly free of weeds.

*Sowing Cauliflower Seed.*—Sow Cauliflower seeds in frames for plants to be kept over the winter.

*Cauliflower and Broccoli.*—Water these plants freely so as to promote their flowering vigorously next month.

*Siberian Kale.*—Choose a sandy loam if it is to be had. Make the soil very rich, spade the ground deeply, harrow well, and sow the seed of Siberian kale from the 1st to the 10th of the month.

*Herbs.*—Plant out in moist weather, all kinds of pot and medicinal herbs.

**SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.**—We have examined specimens of the Canada White Wheat, and also the Red Chaff Mediterranean offered for sale by Mr. Dietz at his warehouse in this place, and we feel warranted in commending both varieties to our farmers for seeding. We saw both varieties in the head, with the straw, and found the straw perfectly clean and free from all imperfections, while the grain is remarkably plump and of good color. We believe that it would be well for our farmers generally to try these varieties, and, indeed, any other varieties which promise well, so that the test of experience may be fairly made as to the variety best adapted to our soil and climate. We are glad that Mr. Dietz has taken the pains to inspect the different varieties of wheat, in the fields of the North, and trust that much good may come to our farmers from this effort to supply the best seed wheat.—*Chambersburgh (Pa.) Repository.*

**SEEDING MEADOWS IN ENGLAND.**—Mr. Willard in a letter from England published in the *Utica Herald*, says:—"Meadows are seeded with the following, per acre: 12 quarts of common rye grass; 8 quarts Italian rye grass; 4 quarts red clover; pearl clover, 4 pounds; or in lieu of this last, 2 of trefoil and 2 pounds of timothy. The system is to cut one crop, and then turn to pasture and keep in pasture three or four years, and then break up. When meadows are not fed down in spring, the crop is about four tons to the acre."

**THE CHINCHA ISLANDS** do not exceed in extent two and a half square miles, yet for years past they have supplied guano to an average of four hundred ships per annum, the value of each cargo in Europe being upward of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Indian Corn contains 23 per cent. potash, 22 per cent. soda, and 4 per cent. sulphur acid.



Silesian Ram BARON, bred and owned by Wm. Chamberlain, Red Hook, N. Y.

#### INTRODUCTION OF SILESIA MERINOS.

The following account of the introduction of this variety and of its characteristics, is contained in a letter from the principal importer, William Chamberlain, of Red Hook, New York, addressed to Dr. Henry S. Randall, Jan. 1862:

"Your favor is received, and it gives me pleasure to furnish the required information in regard to my flock of Silesian sheep, with full liberty to make such use of the facts as you please.

1st. I have made importations for myself and Geo. Campbell of Silesian sheep, as follows:

In the year 1851, say.....	40 ewes and 15 bucks.
do. 1853, do. ....	27 do. 4 do.
do. 1854, do. ....	111 do. 13 do.
do. 1856, do. ....	34 do. 2 do.

212 34 do.

In 1854 I visited Silesia and made the purchases myself.

2d. The sheep were bred by Louis Fischer, of Wirchenblatt, Silesia, except a few which were bred by his near neighbor, Baron Weidebach, who used Fischer's breeders.

3d. Their origin is Spain. In 1811 Ferdinand Fischer, the father of Louis Fischer, the present owner of the flock, visited Spain himself and purchased one hundred of the best ewes he could find of the Infantado flocks, and four bucks from the Negretti flock, and took them home with him to Silesia, and up to the present day they have not been crossed with any other flocks or blood, but they have been crossed within the families. The mode pursued is to number every sheep and give the same number to all her increase; an exact record is kept in books, and thus Mr. Fischer is enabled to give the pedigree of every sheep he owns, running back to 1811, which is positive proof of their entire purity of blood. The sheep are perhaps not as large as they would be if a little other blood were infused; but

Mr. F. claims that entire purity of blood is indispensably necessary to insure uniformity of improvement when crossed on ordinary wool growers' flocks; and such is the general opinion of wool growers in Germany, Poland and Russia, which enables Mr. Fischer to sell at high prices as many bucks and ewes as he can spare, and as he and his father have enjoyed this reputation for so many years, I am fully of opinion that he is right. From these facts you will observe that my sheep are pure Spanish.

4th. Medium aged ewes shear from 8 to 11 pounds; bucks from 12 to 16 pounds; but in regard to ewes, it must be borne in mind that they drop their lambs from November to February, which lightens the clip somewhat. I do not wash my sheep.

5th. I have sold my clip from 30 to 45 cents, according to the market.

6th. We have measured the wool on quite a number of sheep, and find it from one and a half to two inches long, say eight months' growth, but I have no means of knowing what it would be at twelve months' growth.

7th. Their external color is dark. The wool has oil but no gum whatever, they having been bred so as to make them entirely free from gum—German manufacturers always insisting on large deductions in the price of wool where gum is found.

8th. As above stated, the Silesians have oil, but no gum like those which are sold for Spanish and French, and the oil is white and free; the wool does not stick together.

9th. We have weighed five ewes. Three dropped their lambs last month; the other two have not yet come in.—Their weights are 115, 140, 130, 115 and 127 pounds; three bucks weighing severally 145, 158, 155 pounds; one yearling buck weighing 130 pounds; but this would be more than an average weight of my flock when young and very old sheep were brought into the average. My sheep are

only in fair condition, as I feed no grain. They have beets, which I consider very good for milk, but not so good for flesh as grain.

10th and 11th. For the first time my shepherd has measured some sheep: ewes from 24 to 28 inches high, foreleg 11 to 12 inches; bucks, 17 to 28 inches high, fore-leg 12 to 13½ inches.

12th. We find the Silesians hardy, much more so than a small flock of coarse mutton sheep that I keep and treat quite as well as I do the Silesians.

13th. They are first-rate breeders and nurses.

Some of these facts I have given on the statement of my shepherd, Carl Heyne, who was one of Mr. Fischer's shepherds, and came home with the sheep I purchased in 1854, and a man whose honor and integrity I can fully indorse.

My sheep do not deteriorate in this country, but the wool rather grows finer without any reduction in the weight of fleece."

In a subsequent letter Mr. Chamberlain wrote to Doctor Randall, as follows:

"Carl has weighed a few more of our Silesian sheep, and their weights are as follows: Four full aged ewes, respectively, 120, 125, 107, 107 pounds; two ewe lambs, 90, 87 pounds; two 2-year old bucks, 124, 122 pounds; one three-fourths blood, 143 pounds.

"I attended to the weighing and selection myself, and am of opinion that our ewes from three to eight years old average fully 115 pounds, say before dropping their lambs. Our younger sheep do not weigh as much. Silesians do not get their full size till four years of age, and after eight or nine years they are not as heavy. \* \* Mr. Fischer's sheep are large, say larger than any flock of Vermont Merinoes that I have seen. \* \* I have the lambs come from November to March, because Carl says it is the best way, and I let him do as he pleases. \* \* The ewes do not give quite as much wool, but I think the lambs make stronger sheep, as they get a good start the first summer."

Dr. Randall, in the "Practical Shepherd," thus speaks of his visit to this celebrated flock:

"I visited Mr. Chamberlain's flock in February, 1863.—Most of the lambs were then dropped and the ewes appeared to be excellent mothers. They were fed beets but no grain. They are housed constantly in cold weather, except when let out to drink—housed nights throughout the year, and from all summer rain storms. From the limited quantity of his available pasturage, Mr. Chamberlain restricts them far more than is usual in that particular *in summer*, but allows them to eat what hay they wish at night. He considers this more profitable than devoting more of his high-priced lands to pasturage, and quite as well, if not better, for the sheep.

The carcasses of his sheep are round and symmetrical. Some of them are taller in proportion to weight than is desirable—because German breeders pay less attention to this point—but this tendency could be readily changed without going out of the flock for rams. The wool is of admirable quality and uniformity, and opens most brilliantly on a mellow, rose-colored skin. The fleece is very dark externally. Wherever it is most profitable to grow very fine wool, this variety, or rather this family, ought to stand unrivalled."

### EPIGRAM.

Quote Smith to Jones, "It really is a sin

You do not get your pretty house fenced in."

Quoth Jones, "You're wrong—the place is fenced, confound it!

My wife is all the time a *railing* round it."

## The Apiary.

### ITALIAN OR LIGURIAN BEES.

After an experience of five seasons with these Bees, the receipt of numerous letters from purchasers, and the testimony furnished to our Agricultural Journals by many of our best bee-keepers, I am satisfied of the correctness of the European verdict that the Italian bees are far superior to the black variety. The following are some of the principal points of difference between them and our common bees:

1. The Italian Queens are more prolific, and keep their brood more *compactly* in the combs than black Queens; and their swarms are usually earlier and larger than those from black colonies. From their bright colors these Queens are much more easily found on the combs than the common Queens.

2. The Italian Bees, when forage is abundant, are far less disposed to rob than the common kind. The importance of this peculiarity, in an apiary where movable comb hives are used, will be readily appreciated.

3. The Italian bees defend their hives against robber bees, whether black or Italian, much more successfully than the Black bees. In opening a large number of full stocks and nuclei last season from April to November, I did not lose a single colony from robbery. The experience of Dzierzon, the great German apiarian, on this point agrees fully with my own.

4. The Italian bees protect their combs from the ravages of the bee-moth much more effectually than the black bees.

5. The Italian bees cling much more tenaciously to their combs than the common bees, so that in handling the combs the young bees which cannot fly, do not, like black ones, drop on the ground or upon the person of the operator.

6. The Italian bees will work freely upon the second or seed crop of red clover. In regions where late summer or fall forage is scarce, this will often make the difference between a good profit and a heavy loss.

7. The *pure* Italian bees are much more peaceable than the Black Bees. The assertion, however, which has been made by some, that they will not sting, is not true; and the crosses between them and the Black Bees are often much more difficult to subdue, if once enraged, than the Black Bees.

8. The Italian Bees gather much larger stores of honey than the Black Bees. Dzierzon, the great German bee-keeper, says that the profits of his apiary have been doubled since their introduction, and I have received numerous statements, showing that colonies of these bees have in this country secured a generous living, and often a surplus, in seasons when common stocks have not obtained a sufficient supply for wintering.

The first cross between the Italian and Black races, is far superior to the Black Bees, which are improved by *any* mixture of Italian blood.

L. L. LANGSTROTH.

THE Baron of Berlepsch has had colonies in his apiary which increased eleven pounds in weight in one day. Mr. Kader, of Mayence, had one which increased twenty-one pounds, and the Rev. Mr. Stein, of the same place, one which increased twenty-eight pounds in a day.—*Bee Journal*.

From the "SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR," Athens, Georgia.

### IS THERE TO BE A COTTON TAX?

Our benighted contemporaries have used up a good deal of valuable space in their columns, in deprecating some sort of apprehended cotton tax.—Four and a half columns in one issue, are devoted to this topic, by our usually clear-headed friends of the Macon Telegraph. We beg everybody to keep cool. We, too, a while since, had something to say in the matter. We now revoke. It did not then occur to us, that we might be wasting ink and paper. Are any of us quite certain that there is any cotton tax to be laid, or even in contemplation?

Let us examine the matter. What reasons have we to think there is to be such a tax? Does the telegraph report the passage of a bill providing it? Pshaw! What sort of evidence is that? Have we been reading the telegraphic reports the last five years to so little purpose, that we still take *them* as authority? According to the telegraph, during the late war, did we not whip the Yankees in every battle? Did we not kill of them in all, say about 46,000,324 men? Did we not continue to keep whipping them, telegraphically, until we, each one of us, woke up some morning and found these same everlastingly whipped Yankees, feeding their cavalry horses out of our corn cribs? Did we not, therefore, in those days get disgusted with the institution, and call it the "Tell-lie-graph?" Trust the telegraph! indeed! If a message ever was forwarded to you that was not a lie when did you get it? Why this past spring, we wrote a friend near New York city on a matter of importance, inquiring whether we should do such and such things, and if so to telegraph us at once. He answered both by telegraph and mail at the same time. The mail has of late, been quite uncertain enough, but the letter came through, and we finished a business transaction on the strength of it. But the telegraph message we reckon got turned off on some parallel of latitude, and is still circling the globe. At least it has never come to hand. So if there has been received from Washington any telegram in regard to a cotton tax, may it not very likely refer to that old two cent tax which, adopted long since as a war measure, it is about time we should hear by telegraph of its enactment. That tax was a war measure, and as the war is over, it must now surely be pretty well played out.

A little reflection upon the matter, will show how absurd it is to credit the imposition of such a tax. (The tax itself would be an imposition—*Printer's Devil*.) Is not the war over? Was not the old tax adopted merely as a military measure? Now have we not been whipped? Are we not again at peace? Then, why continue the tax? Moreover, did we not swear—yes, did not our Northern brethren compel us to swear, that we would support the Constitution of the United States? Well does not that very Constitution provide, that among the States, representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned in the same ratio? We cannot quote the passage, for we have not got a Constitution of the United States. (Haven't even got much of a constitution of our own.) But that is the sense of the good old constitution in regard to direct taxes, &c. Now, after making us swear to support the Constitution, does it stand to reason that the Northern people would, like children building block houses, have got mad with us for attempting, as they thought,

to tear down the Constitutional edifice, and then they themselves the next moment after we were whipped for it, just turn about and go to tearing it down themselves? They would not, then, tax us in violation of the Constitution. Surely not. Taxation and representation go together. Now where are our representatives? We have got none. Consequently, with no representation, no direct tax is possible. A cotton tax would be a direct tax.—Therefore, no cotton tax is possible.—Q. E. D.

Moreover, since the war has ended, have not the Northern presses and people been stating and reiterating that the North held no malice or ill-will towards their Southern brethren. Now that the "niggers" were abolished, they were going to do great things for us in the way of building us up and restoring our prosperity. With the abundant capital they would supply, we should soon more than repair our losses, and the entire Southern country would be better off than it ever was before. Now, with this disposition actually felt towards us, is it reasonable to suppose that in their prosperity with their own crops of wheat, corn, &c., left untaxed, they would turn around and tax our cotton from one-quarter to one-half its old price, knowing too, that tax was to be drawn from a set of people as poverty-stricken and as war-stricken as we are?—Who believes, that with this friendly feeling, they would do so unmerciful and unjust an act? The idea is preposterous. And if this friendly disposition towards us does not really exist, but was *merely pretended*, would they be silly enough to betray their real feelings towards us by so transparent a piece of injustice? Better display openly their hatred, than under so thin a veil.

But may we not believe the masses of the Northern people (for it is certainly their interest as much as ours) are really inclined to cultivate our good-will? That they not only want us in the Union, but to love the Union, and to be in a state of friendship with them as our fellow-citizens? Those of them who "imbibe," would like to see everybody here as "tight" in honor of the fourth of July, as they get themselves, on that "glorious day." Well, they know very well, that if we have to pay the Government a tax of three cents per pound for the privilege of growing cotton, and what they grow is not taxed at all, we shall have just cause for indignation. Patriotism does not grow on such a diet.—The American Eagle would become to us a greedy vulture. Unequal taxation is the last course a sharp Yankee would be likely to take to convert us into good Union men. Is it not, then, absurd to suppose such a tax would be enacted?

Another point. Has not the North been fighting also for the negro, as well as the Constitution? Are not the "colored people" now the "nation's wards?" and does not this same nation expend piles of good greenbacks in providing these wards with white shirts, white school-mistresses and white sugar, books, breeches and boots, hoop petticoats, bureau drawers "dry so," drugs, medicines and provisions. Well, do not we know, and does not the North know, that all the smartest and most thrifty negroes are joint-owners of the cotton crop with the whites, and if that is taxed, more is taken away from the negro with one hand, than is given with the other. Moreover, the rate of wages of those laborers who are hired, depends directly on what the cotton crop nets the grower. If his profits are cut into by such a tax, all future contracts will be made upon that

basis. Is it likely, then, when the negro is so directly interested in the matter, the Northern people would suffer such a tax to be levied on cotton?

Furthermore in the progress of the late war, a vast amount of loss was sustained, and an enormous debt accumulated. This debt the country must pay, and its magnitude is such, that for a long period of years, it will bear heavily on the whole land. There have been, in uncivilized countries in days gone by, rulers who, when money was needed, seized without compunction from the subject, any kind and amount of property, they could lay hold of. But in these modern days, when intelligent rulers provide for revenue, they take care that it shall press lightly and evenly on all; or if any discrimination is made, it is in favor of the poorer class. They take special care that no creak shall be given to production, and let taxation press lightly upon such interests and and classes as are not thriving. Now, the Southern people having lost pretty much everything; mighty little revenue can be squeezed out of them at present. They have not the money. If they ever do much towards the payment of this debt, it will be after a little fresh blood is infused into the veins of Southern industry and commerce. Capital must be allowed to accumulate, in order to secure any continuous revenue—to which result an exorbitant cotton tax would be fatal. Surely there is enough political knowledge and statesmanship at the North, to prevent killing the goose from which future golden eggs are expected.

We may add, that to pay the interest on the large and increasing portion of this debt held abroad, and in addition, to buy spices, sugar, tea, coffee, wines, silks, laces, and a thousand other things that the whole country will have, something must be sent abroad in return. All the gold of the country would quickly be absorbed, to meet these demands.—Wheat we cannot spare, for we are now buying it abroad; and there is nothing that has hitherto proved so convenient for sending out to pay our bills with as cotton. Would Congress, then, be so short-sighted as to lay the slightest obstacle in the way of the immediate restoration to its former magnitude and prosperity, of an industry so important to the country?

Consider further the value of large crops of cotton to the Northern people themselves; how much of their manufacturing capital, industry and machinery is based upon it; what a prominent part it has played in building up our commercial marine. These things must have weight with intelligent capitalists at the North; and even the humblest of the masses must know that if cotton is taxed its production will be checked, not much will be grown, and the cotton goods they consume will be higher. Southern planters are compelled to make cotton, and if taxed will make, and ought to make wheat, corn and other crops that escape taxation, and "let cotton go to the dogs"—in which case a large portion of Northern capital employed in manufacturers would become less productive.

Are not, then, all the probabilities decidedly against the existence of such a tax on cotton? Who would dare to propose it? injuring as it would, both North and South, black and white, destroying all prospect of future harmony, and striking a deadly blow to the prosperity of the entire country. Indeed knowing the "protective policy" now in vogue, have we not good reason to suspect the whole thing is a hoax, and that when the actual truth is known it will be found that *Congress instead of taxing has*

*provided a bounty on cotton growing?* If they have acted consistently with their usual course they have made provision that a liberal bounty shall be paid on every pound of cotton produced. Are they not striving in every way to build up home industry and promote commercial independence? What industry at the present time is so stricken down and needs for its revival such fostering care? We have alluded to the part cotton has played in building up our commercial marine. Why in the eyes of our legislature, even years ago, the increase of our shipping was considered so important, that, bad as it stinks, they have actually given bounties to those who take codfish, because the fisheries nursed a body of seamen. Now cotton has no bad smell, and has employed directly and indirectly vastly more shipping and seamen than all the fisheries of a dozen New Englands, and of course should be fostered by a bounty. Congress has likewise, taken measures for protecting all factory products, arguing, that thereby, a market was created for Western grain and meat. Hence cotton growing is doubtless, likewise, to be fostered by bounties until the West gets again the large market they used to have when the plantations were in full operation.

But there is no use to extend this argument.—With the tendency of the Northern mind to protect and foster every kind of home industry, of course it would not be at rest until a bounty was provided for the cotton grower. We know the story of the two Yankees in jail who traded jackets with each other giving notes for the balances until both got rich and each still had his own jacket. So Jonathan the farmer, and Jonathan the manufacturer, has fostered and protected each other until both have their pockets lined with green-backs, and now they will give us "Johnney Rebs," of late "so-called," a chance. HURRAH FOR THEM! Gentlemen, you may depend upon it WE ARE GOING TO HAVE A BOUNTY ON COTTON! So mote it be.

[The argument of our sarcastic friend of the *Cultivator* is a good one, and the case is very cleverly stated. It will pass for nothing however, we regret to say. Congress has really taxed Cotton *three cents* a pound, and has gotten over the constitutional prohibition by calling it an "internal revenue tax" instead of a tax on Exports. The northern manufacturers will be benefited by it of course, for they get the drawback on all Cotton fabrics exported.—*Editors Maryland Farmer.*]

THE FORESHADOWING OF RAIN.—Just before rain, flowers smell stronger and sweeter, because the vapors of the air prevents the scented particles of their perfume from ascending, as they would in a drier atmosphere. Instead of rising above the earth, the odor is disseminated by the moisture. Because the plants are stronger in fragrance just before a fall of rain, we see horses stretch out their necks and sniff the air in a peculiar manner. Animals are more observing than men, and nature speaks to them in a silent manner. They thus are able to prognosticate the coming storm with unerring signs, while man stands bewildered and lost in doubt.

## Potato Culture.

### HOW TO RAISE LARGE CROPS OF POTATOES.

The following we take from the circular of A. W. Harrison, of Philadelphia, proprietor of Harrison's Goodrich Seedling Potato :

It is desirable, not only to get the best varieties for seed, but to know how to plant them and to raise the largest and best crop.

The method I pursue, and which pays better, *far better*, than any of the old systems generally practised, is as follows :

1. In the Fall plow *deeply* and subsoil plow, in all 18 to 20 inches in depth.

2. In early spring, plow and subsoil across the winter furrows, harrow and roll.

3. Mark out, as for corn, 3 feet apart each way, opening the furrows 8 inches deep.

4. At the intersection drop a *whole* potato, the *largest you have*, and spread upon it a handful (about 40 bushels per acre) of a compost made of eight parts of wood-ashes, four of bone phosphate of lime, four of fine ground plaster, two of finely slaked lime, and one of salt; or, if preferred, 3 ounces of artificial fertilizer per hill. Then cover, roll, and spread 1000 lbs. per acre of good artificial fertilizer.

5. As soon as the young plants start, run the cultivator close to and between, *but not over* them, in each direction. Afterwards, and *before* the weeds come up, cultivate, both ways, with Knox's horse hoe—so arranged as to cut as shallow as possible, and keep the surface *entirely flat*. Repeat this, at short intervals, three times. Then hand hoe three times, still keeping a flat surface. Allow no hilling at any time, nor weeds to grow.

6. As soon as the tops are dead, dig in clear dry weather with heavy five tined digging fork; spread, under cover, to dry, and store in a cool, dark, dry, airy cellar, spreading half a pint of freshly slaked lime, in powder, on each bushel of potatoes.

7. Gather and compost the dry tops, for application next autumn; then plow and subsoil plow as before, for next year's crop.

The following are the advantages of this system of cultivation :

1. No possible entire failure of the crop.
2. No rot in healthy varieties.
3. The largest yield the soil and varieties are capable of.
4. The largest proportion of large potatoes.
5. No degeneracy of varieties, but continued improvement.
6. No necessity for rotation of crops; the potato can be thus grown almost indefinitely on the same land, with, perhaps, at long intervals, a seeding of clover to maintain the supply of vegetable fibre in the soil.
7. No loss by late spring frosts. If the early growth is cut off, the dormant eyes will grow and the crop be saved.
8. The greatest economy of culture and harvesting.
9. The highest table quality of potato.

If the materials for the compost cannot be obtained, top-dress heavily in the Fall, after plowing, with barn-manure, but never use it in the season of planting. It may increase the crop, but tends to engender disease, especially in wet seasons.

### Cultivation of Potatoes.

The author farmer, Donald G. Mitchell, is contributing a series of interesting papers on rural topics to *Hours at Home*. His observations are marked by sensible practical suggestions, and farmers may profitably take a hint from him on the subject of raising potatoes, of which he says :

"We will suppose that a good surface of sward-land (requiring a lift by reason of its weediness) is turned over lightly (and flatly, if you please,) in the month of October. Nothing offers better pabulum for potatoes, or indeed almost any crop, than decaying turf. In April the raw surface is leveled with a light Scotch harrow, and thereupon all is turned under seven inches by the best plow at command with three horses abreast (two will weary of the work.) After this the harrow is put on again, up and down and across. There is no fear of harrowing too much. This being accomplished, and the manure disposed (since March) in huge heaps at either end of the field, three deep furrows are opened at, say, two or three rods apart, by a plowman who can drive his furrow across as straight as the flight of an arrow. Immediately upon the opening of the first, the cart follows, and two men strew the opened furrow with the half-rotted manure. Another hand follows with a sprinkling of guano and plaster; and still another follows to drop the seed. Upon this the plowman laps a furrow in way of cover; two furrows follow as in ordinary plowing, and every fourth one is treated as we have described with ample dressing and seed. Three series of furrows being opened at the start, permit the plowman to go his rounds without interfering with the planting and dressing. When the whole field is gone over after this system it has simply the appearance of a thoroughly plowed surface. Nothing more is done until the young shoots begin to appear; at this time the Scotch harrow is put on, and the land completely weeded and leveled, little or no harm being done by this procedure to the starting crop. The whole field has thus the evenness and cleanness of a garden. Three weeks later, especially if the season be favorable to weed growth, it may be necessary to go between the rows—now most distinctly and luxuriantly marked with tufts of green—with the cultivator; and no further culture is needed until the 'earthing-up' process is accomplished with a double-mold-board plow. This done, the crop takes care of itself until harvesting time; no hand hoe or further culture being essential. I venture to say that the cost per bushel is twenty per cent. less than that by the ordinary hap-hazard, hand-tillage."

### Potatoes Mixing in the Hill.

The following is the reply of *Morris' Rural Advertiser* to the "Country Gentleman," which denies the possibility of potatoes mixing in the hill :

The "Country Gentleman" seems rather to ridicule this idea, and says "it is possible to occur just so much as it is possible to mix two breeds of fowls by placing eggs in the same nest, or as a cross can be obtained between a Greening and Baldwin apple, by planting root grafts of these two sorts in the same row."

We are *theoretically* of the same opinion; and yet have been unable to resist the concurrent testimony

of many practical farmers with whom we have conversed, who assert that potatoes of two varieties, planted in contiguous rows, *do mix*, and *have mixed*. We are also unable to resist the evidence of our own eyesight, when, in company with J. S. Grinnel, late of the Agricultural Department at Washington, and another witness, we saw potato tubers attached to one stem, one-half of each potato being reddish, and the other half white; a piece of Garnet Chili and Buckeye having been planted by D. B. Hinman, late President of the Chester County Agricultural Society, in the same hill, for the purposes of this very experiment.

In the long talked of wheat and chess controversy there was never proved to be an authenticated case of the two seeds growing from one root, and probably never will be. Were we to see such a thing we should believe it, but not before.

How potatoes *can mix* in the hill, the "Country Gentleman" can explain as well as ourselves; we only know that *they do mix*.

The editor of the *Maine Farmer* relates the following upon the subject of

#### Mixing Potatoes.

We met with a farmer last week, whom we know to be very successful in his agricultural operations, but who has some notions of his own about farming. Among other things, he said that he always gets a better crop of potatoes when he mixes together several kinds. He says that if you take the several kinds and plant them separately on the same piece, and then plant another similar with them mixed, the latter will be a larger crop than the former.—The idea was new to us. Can any of our potato raisers tell us about it? We thought, at first only a whim, but as he always has good crops we did not like to let him off without an investigation.—What think you, brother farmers?

#### Raising Potatoes Under Straw.

On a recent trip to St. Clair county, Illinois, says *Colman's Rural World*, we saw hundreds of acres of land covered with straw. The ground had been ploughed and harrowed, and marked off, and potatoes dropped, and then the whole surface covered about six inches deep with straw. The potatoes have no further attention, till digging time, when two or three hundred bushels per acre are obtained. The straw keeps the weeds down, and the soil cool and moist. The straw is raked away in autumn, and there lie the potatoes, white and clean. The straw potatoes bring the highest price in market.

POTASH AS THE PRIME AGENT IN FERTILIZATION.—M. G. Ville, the distinguished botanical physiologist, in a paper on the comparative importance of the agents which concur in vegetable production, expresses his opinion, founded on experiment, that potash is the regulating agent of the good effects produced in vegetation by phosphate of lime and nitrogeous matter. That the nature of the latter does not affect the result, M. Ville has proved, by working with the nitrates of soda, and lime, sal ammoniac, carbonate of ammonia and urea. On the absence of ammonia, vegetation was almost at a stand still, but became active on its application. Potash, therefore, must be applied as well as the phosphates, &c., to render agriculture remunerative.

#### Preserving Seed Corn.

As the season is at hand for farmers to lay away their seed corn, we give the following suggestions from an old farmer in Wisconsin. As soon as the largest ears become hardened or glazed, though the stalk may be quite green and the husk on the ear somewhat green, select the largest and ripest ears, and on the same day divest the corn of all the husk, save as much as will suspend it. Braid the ears in bunches of ten or twelve and suspend them in some dry place, or if the atmosphere be damp, hang the bunches around the wall of the kitchen for three or four weeks at least. It may hang either in the kitchen or any dry, airy place, where neither damp nor rain will get to it, until planting time. All such seed will grow in any land not flooded with water.—*Prairie Farmer*.

GRAIN AND STRAW PER ACRE.—An English writer gives the following as the average gross crops of the seed producing plants of the farm: Wheat, 25 to 50 bushels; oats, 40 to 50 bushels; barley, 35 to 40 bushels; rye, 25 to 30 bushels; beans, 25 to 30 bushels; peas, 25 bushels. The same writer says the straw per acre of the wheat crop amounts to, on an average, from 3000 pounds to 3500 pounds; of the oats, 2700 pounds to 3500; of the barley, 2100 pounds to 2500; of the rye, 4000 pounds to 5000; of the bean, 2700 pounds to 3200; of the pea, 2700 pounds.

STOCK RAISING.—Unusual attention is being given to stock-growing in all the States. Every consideration makes us thankful for the fact. It is natural that such should be the case, since the war took from our flocks and herds of every kind, excepting sheep, as though a murrain were among them. The former stock was kept with profit. As there is a large demand now as there was then, the same proportion could be profitably preserved. And until the old supplies are made good in all the States, the profits to breeders must be great.

A NEW FARM YEARLY.—The Rural Advertiser, for June, in remarking on the various fertilizers used by farmers says there is one unfailing source of supply within reach of every farmer. This is found in deep plowing and a proper pulverization of the soil. In other words, "*depth of soil beneath their crops and fertilizing atmospheric gases above them.*" By plowing an inch deeper every year, a new farm, so to speak, is obtained. Of course there is a limit to this, but the trouble generally is, that but few persevere till they reach it.

CORN.—A corn field after hoeing should be as level as a barn floor. Potatoes are generally injured by hilling too much, especially in dry seasons.

## DRAINING AND ITS EFFECTS.

The first effect of thorough drainage is of course to carry off the surplus water from the surface to the full depth of the drain. On land which is too wet our cereals will not grow, not so much upon account of the presence as for the want of air which the water prevents from reaching their roots.

It is the idea of many, that drains run "from the top," that is, as soon as water sinks to the depth of the drain it runs off; this in some cases may be correct, but not in all. Their exists in all soils what we may term a water-line, and its distance from the surface will, of course, vary with the structure of the soil and subsoil; if they are both loose it will be much deeper than when they are composed of clay or clayey loam.

Now, if a drain be *above* this water-line it will run but little water, only that which weeps through to it as it passes downward; but if the drain is placed *below* the water-line it will continue to run freely until it reduces the water to its own level, when, to borrow a phrase, it will only run off the water of absorption. To prove this we have only to try the simple experiment of filling a barrel with soil and making vents in the side at various depths from the bottom to the top. If water is slowly poured on at the top, it will not, as might be expected, run from the upper hole first, but will soak down to the bottom until the lower portion of the soil becomes saturated, and when it becomes thus saturated it will run from the *lower* hole first, and if this hole can carry off the water as fast as it is put in at the top, the water-line will rise no higher; but if it cannot, the earth will become saturated up to the next hole and run from it, and so on until it can all find vent, either through the holes or over the top. Now, compare this barrel to a section of our soil, and the openings at the sides will correspond with our drains, and the same rules which govern the motion of the water in the barrel will also govern it in the soil.

As before stated, draining removes the water, enabling the air to penetrate, and hence is to a certain extent, a practical deepening of the soil for the roots, which formerly existed only on the surface, which can now penetrate to the usual depth in search of food, and feed on a greater depth of soil, and of course can supply a much greater growth of vegetation.

We have often been asked whether drains should run up and down a slope, or whether they should run at right-angles to the line of fall. To this we answer, Never at right-angles to the fall of the slope; nor are we sure that the other mode is correct. In practice we prefer to run the drains at an angle of about forty-five degrees to the fall. What says our friend Prof. Wilkinson, of Baltimore?

The idea with many is that draining can only be of use in soils which contain too much water, or in soils which are called "too wet." This is a mistake, for draining will pay upon the driest land, not because it is too dry or too wet, but because draining will equalize the amount of moisture in the soil, making it dry when rain has fallen, and wet in the absence of rain by admitting air, and which always contains more or less moisture, which meeting with the cooler soil is deposited in the same manner as the moisture is deposited upon the outside of a pitcher full of cold water. This is an example which is familiar to all, and the philosophy which will account for it, will also account for draining making the soil moist in dry weather, and it needs no argument to prove that it will make it dry in wet weather.—*Ed. Germantown Telegraph.*

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The commissioner of the general land office has for some time been busily engaged in signing the agricultural college scrip taken up by the States of North Carolina under the congressional grant of July 2, 1862. The labor is now nearly completed, and the scrip will be forwarded in a few days to the Governor of that State. There have been 170,080 acres granted to North Carolina, which are taken up in 1,688 pieces of scrip of 160 acres each. The only Southern States that have thus far signified their intention of accepting the provisions of the grant of congress, besides North Carolina, are Virginia and Georgia. The scrip of Virginia will shortly be prepared. The law granting to States the privilege of selecting lands for agricultural and mechanic colleges provides for an amount of public lands equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which such States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the Census of 1860, the tracts to be selected from the public lands of the United States subject to private entry at \$1.25 per acre, or selections may be made from the \$2.50 or double minimum; but in the latter case, the lands are to be computed at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionately diminished. But no mineral lands are to be selected, and no selection allowed of a quantity less than a quarter section.

THE KNOX FARM.—The famous Knox farm, two miles from Pittsburgh, Pa., has 150 acres planted with fruit bearing plants or trees—25 acres in vineyards—40 in strawberries, 2 in currants, &c.

An Illinois chap, in describing a gale of wind, says:—"A white dog, while attempting to weather the gale, was caught with his mouth wide open and turned completely inside out."

## BLUE GRASS.

The annexed article, says the *Turf, Field & Farm*, from the *Louisville Industrial Gazette*, is the best reply we can give to a letter of inquiry from our friend, Colonel Oden Bowie, on the subject of this grass, which constitutes the chief element in the wondrous agricultural wealth of Kentucky. We are glad to observe that Col. B. has anticipated our suggestion to all planters on the peninsulars of the Chesapeake to break loose from the old routine; from dependence upon the one staple of tobacco, from which, too often, other crops were neglected—and, with an eye to the supply of the greater cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, (all so accessible by water and rail), lay down more land to grass, and grow mutton, beef, fruit and vegetables. If Col. Bowie will inquire of our mutual friend, Clement Hill, (City Clem.) one of the most successful improvers of land within our acquaintance, he will tell him that years ago—upon a raw level in front of his house near Marlboro—he obtained, in two or three years, a close sod of blue grass, not by sowing the seed, but simply by repeated and abundant applications of gypsum. So much for the adaptation of our tobacco lands to blue grass; but whether we can establish those beautiful park-like pastures so remarkable in Kentucky, is another question. We think it impossible where the oak predominates, for its leaves are so full of tannin as to prevent that rapid decay so favorable to the growth of the grasses. The oak, we believe, is by no means a predominant tree in the woodland pastures of Kentucky, whereas the maple, the shell-bark, locust and walnut abound, and their leaves, rapidly converted into humus, promote the growth of that noblest of all our pasture grasses. Mr. G. W. Stewart, sitting at our elbow as we write—and who is a recognized authority—strongly advises the sowing of the seed on the first snow, and in this he is sustained by our colleague, S. D. Bruce, and Mr. John M. Clay.

**SEEDING TO BLUE GRASS.**—A Scott County (Ky.) farmer, gives the following directions: The best time for sowing the grass seed is early fall, with wheat or rye. This brings the timothy up before the winter, and the blue grass comes up in the spring with sufficient root to withstand the heat and drouth of the following summer. The quantity of seed (7 lbs. per acre) that he sows is not sufficient to make pasture for several years, though if it could be well separated before sowing, it would do; but beat it or thresh it as you may, it sticks together and distributes badly in sowing. The quantity should be two bushels per acre, carefully sown. It is best to cross sow after the wind changes. Keep stock off after you glean the field until the following July, at which time you will have a beautiful pasture. If you wish to sow in timber use the same quantity of seed and "root" in with hogs. Sow a small piece at first, mixing in some oats, rye, or

corn, to make the hogs hunt after the grain; then sow another piece in the same way, until you have finished the whole field. Age does not destroy the vitality of the seed, nor of any other grass seed if kept from heating. The writer has sown blue grass seed that was six years old, and had been kept in a bag in a dry cellar. It is almost impossible to heat it. No one should sow seed of any kind, that has been in bulk during the summer months, as it goes through too much sweating if kept in a heap or granary. If spread on the floor where it can get the air all the time, there is no danger.

## Process of Wine Making.

The following on wine making was written for Downing's *Horticulturist*, some years since, by the late N. Longworth, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the most experienced Vintner in this country:—

"We gather our grapes at full maturity; carefully pick off all green, rotten, and decayed grapes; pass them as speedily as possible through a machine, (thoroughly seasoned, and all possible taste from the wood extracted,) to separate the stems from the grapes, and mash them, without breaking the seed. Instead of placing them in a towel and bowl, we place them on a large clean press, in which not a nail is driven, and the wood of which has been fully seasoned; and even if of beech wood, should not allow a particle of the taste of the wood to remain in it. Press it as speedily as possible, keeping the last hard pressing separate from the earlier runnings. Place the *must* in clean casks, from which no taste could be obtained from the wood, or any previous brandy or wine holdings, unless from liquor from the same kind of grape. We immediately place the cask in a cool cellar, do not fill it entirely, but as soon as the fermentation commences, stop the passage of the strength and aroma of the grape as far as possible, by putting in a tight bung, through which passes a crooked syphon into the cask to receive the air; and the opposite end of the crooked syphon is placed in a vessel of water; and the syphon is continued until the fermentation is nearly over, when the syphon is taken out and a tight bung driven in, giving air by a small gimlet hole two or three times a day, for three or four days; after which all air is excluded till the wine is clear, when it is racked, and the cask thereafter kept full and tight. If we wish a superior article, we do not deem it fit for bottling till four or five years old. If fining were necessary, and isinglass or the white of eggs, to fine a pipe, cost \$20, we should never think of using beech chips."

## DEATH OF A CHILD.

There used to be a small foot climbing on our chair,  
There used to be a blithe step running here and there;  
The memory of a sweet voice lingers on mine ear;  
It mocks the lonely silence ever reigning here!

We had a little plaything in our garden bowers!  
We loved a little white hand plucking garden flowers;  
Then tree, and shrub, and blossom, well known friends became,  
And welcome were the Spring birds coupled with his name.

I used to feel a soft hand patting on my cheek,  
I used to kiss two soft lips—loved to hear them speak;  
Then, merry was the playing on the parlor floor;  
Now naught is left but silence—silence evermore!

## ROUTT'S DRAIN PLOW.

The accompanying cut is a drawing of A. P. Routt's Drain Plow, which has been satisfactorily used by many farmers of Virginia and elsewhere. The following in relation to this implement we copy from "French's Farm Drainage," a book treating of the principles, processes, and effects of draining land with stones, wood, plows, and open ditches, especially with tiles :

"Routt's Drain Plow is designed for Surface Draining merely. We give, from the New England Farmer, a statement of its merits, as detailed by a correspondent who saw it at the exhibition of the United States at Richmond, Va., in 1858 :

One of the most attractive implements on the Fair ground, to the farmer, was A. P. Routt's Patent Drain Plow. This implement makes a furrow a foot deep, two feet and a half wide at the bottom, the sides sloping at such an angle as to insure the drain from falling in by the frost, the whole being perfectly completed at one operation by this plow or tool. Those who have tried it say it is the very thing for Surface Draining, which on wet lands, is certainly very beneficial where under-draining has not been done.—The manufacturer resides in Somerset, [now Liberty Mills P. O.] Orange county, Va. The plow is so made that it opens a deep furrow, turning both to the right and left, and is followed by a heavy iron roller that hardens the earth, both on the sides and the bottom of the surface-drain, thus doing handsome work. The price is about \$35, and with it, a man can, with a good pair of team-horses, surface-drain 60 acres of land a day."

One of these Drain Plows can be seen on exhibition at the warehouse of W. L. Buckingham, general agent of Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  S. Charles street, Baltimore.

Mr. Routt is also inventor and manufacturer of



the Southern Corn Planter, and an Improved Iron Double Shovel Plow, both implements which have met with great favor. He has also patented a very simple Dough Kneader, which is destined to lighten the labors of the household.

# THE MARYLAND FARMER

AT \$1.50 PER ANNUM,

PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH,

BY

**S. SANDS MILLS & CO.**

No. 24 South Calvert Street.

CORNER OF MERCER,

**BALTIMORE.**

S. SANDS MILLS, } PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.  
E. WHITMAN, }

**BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.**

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

\$1.50 per annum, in advance—6 copies for \$7.50—10 copies  
\$12.50.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For 1 square of 10 lines, or less,.....\$1 for each insertion.

1 page for 12 months.....\$100 00

1 " 6 " ..... 60 00

1/2 " 12 " ..... 60 00

1/2 " 6 " ..... 35 00

1 page Single insertion..... 15 00

and \$10 for each subsequent insertion, not exceeding five.

Cards of 10 lines, yearly, \$10—half yearly, \$6.

Collections on yearly advertisements made quarterly, in advance.

*NOTE*—All communications for the MARYLAND FARMER, will be addressed to S. S. MILLS & CO., No. 24 S. CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

**Maryland Farmer.**—An esteemed correspondent of Upperville, Va., writing us under date of Aug. 6th, says:

"I found all my queries answered also in the July No. of your 'Farmer,' which by the way, I cannot sufficiently express my appreciation of. I was delighted to see the familiar name of 'PATUXENT PLANTER,' again grace its pages. Each number is more interesting and valuable than the preceding one, and the July No. alone is well worth a whole year's subscription."

**SILESIAN RAM "BARON."**—We acknowledge our indebtedness for the engraving of this magnificent Ram to Wm. Chamberlain, Esq., of Red Hook, New York, one of the most prominent sheep breeders in this country. He kindly furnished it at our request—and it is pronounced by a friend at our elbow, who has seen the original, as a truthful likeness of this stately Silesian.

**LARGE SALE OF SHEEP.**—T. C. Peters, Esq., of Howard Co., Md., sold, about the 1st of August last, 600 Merino ewes to Volney Purcell, Esq., of Snickersville, Loudon Co., Va.

**RANSOME'S PATENT.**—If our correspondent, "A Farmer," at Norfolk, Va., will send us his address, we will forward him all the information desired upon the subject of this new building material. It would occupy too much space to give the information in detail through our columns.

**COLVIN'S COW MILKER.**—Who of our subscribers have used Colvin's Patent Milker? If any, speak! and let us know something of its utility.

## Frauds in Guano.

The dealers in fertilizers on the other side of the ocean are as sharp as our own. They have been sending to the English market, an article which they call "West India Phosphate," and which has been sold quite extensively under the pretence that it is composed almost entirely of phosphate of lime. A chemist of some note has examined it and found that it contains no phosphate whatever, but is chiefly a sulphate of lime. From the analysis, the bulk of it would appear to be boiler scale.

This is another proof that farmers ought to be exceedingly careful in their purchases, buying nothing that is not vouched for by the analysis of some respectable chemist who has a local reputation at stake, and the sample, for whose analysis has been taken by some one else than the party offering the guano for sale. A package handed to a chemist may or may not represent the actual article offered to the public. There is nothing, for example, to hinder a dishonest merchant from sending a good guano to a chemist as the representative of some worthless trash he desires to palm off on the unsuspecting. The chemist himself takes it for granted that the label truly represents the sample, and copies it at the head of his report. An analysis of each cargo or lot offered for sale is the only security against fraud.

**CONTRIVANCE TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS WITH REAPERS AND MOWERS.**—Mr. B. G. Fitzbugh, of Baltimore, was present at the recent Trial of Implements by the New York Agricultural Society, with his model of a Lock to hold a mowing or reaping machine when at rest. It is very simple, being a rod of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch iron bent like a crank, hung on bearings between the wheels, on the foot board. When in use, the foot is placed on a treadle keeping the lock free from the wheel; whenever the driver gets off it drops at once on the outside of the driving wheel and holds against the spurs or lungs, so that the machine cannot advance. Its general introduction would prevent accidents and loss of life.

## TWO FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We will send the "SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR" and "MARYLAND FARMER" to those desiring to examine them, FOUR MONTHS, on trial, for ONE DOLLAR.

Address either WM. N. WHITE, Athens, Geo.  
S. S. MILLS & Co., Baltimore.

**GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.**—This Family and Agricultural weekly paper is one of the best on our exchange list. Its agricultural matter is of the most practical character—its literature is pure and its news general. It is conducted by the veteran editor, Philip R. Freas, Esq., and published at Germantown, Pa., at \$2.50 per year.

## MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have recently urged upon the farmers of Maryland the re-organization of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, as well as organizations in each County. The advantages of these societies it is needless for us to repeat, as all intelligent farmers understand full well the benefits to be derived from the same. The following on the subject we extract from a letter from an esteemed correspondent in Howard County:—

"Just now I am a good deal exercised by the want of an agricultural association for the State or the County in which I live. Farmers without some kind of association to bring them together, and of which their business is the foundation, are but parts of a rope of sand. They have no power, no influence. From their position no class of the community should have more, whereas none have less. Why do we not have a State society? Why not County organizations? But to make agricultural societies permanent and flourishing, there should be a permanent fund, though small, annually allowed by the State.

For instance, let the State appropriate, say \$100, to each member of the Legislature, provided a like sum is raised by the County Society, making application for the County. This would ensure a strong County Society in nearly or quite every county in the State. For the State Society appropriate, say \$2,000, provided a like sum is raised annually. A large sum is not necessary, if the Society's affairs be prudently managed.

It may be too late now for a show this year, but it is not too late to organize the State Society, and have monthly meetings, and get ready for another year. Do let us have agricultural societies established in each County and a State Society for Maryland.

**THE RINDERPEST.**—At the Royal Veterinary College in England a very interesting series of experiments have for some time been in progress. The meat of cattle who have died of rinderpest, it is well known, is poison to man, and the veterinary surgeons have been trying its effects upon dogs. A number of these animals have been for some time fed upon the most diseased portion of cattle who have died from the rinderpest, the meat being given them both in the raw and in the cooked state. The result of the experiment is said to be that the dogs are fatter and apparently more healthy than ever. What is food for dogs is poison for man.

**DISEASED WHEAT.**—A new disease has attacked the wheat near Avon, N. Y. The husk turns brown, and decay begins at the end of the berry nearest the stalk. Farmers in that section are alarmed by the appearance of this new enemy, which they do not understand.

## FAME.

What of them is left, to tell

Where they lie, and how they fell?

Not a stone on their turf, nor a bone in their graves;  
But they live in the Verse that immortally saves.

## Republication of the British Quarterlies.

Leonard Scott & Co. did a good thing for American cultivation when they began the republication of the British Quarterlies and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. By this enterprise they introduced the reading public of this country to the ablest writers of the old world, and kept them apprised of all that was doing in art, literature, and science. Now vigorous criticisms of contemporary works become attainable to every one of moderate means, and the wide-spread circulation of these periodicals improved the taste and informed the minds of our people.

The partnership heretofore existing among these publishers has been dissolved, but we are glad to learn that the republication itself will be continued by a Joint Stock corporation under the title of the "Leonard Scott Publishing Company." We cordially commend this enterprise to our readers. Literature of such quality, at such moderate price, is nowhere else to be had. The *London Quarterly* represents the conservative element of English politics—the *Edinburgh* is liberal—the *Westminster* radical and infidel—the *North British* is the organ of the Free Church of Scotland—and *Blackwood* is High Tory. Thus all varieties of political and religious opinion are represented. The annual subscription to each periodical is \$4, unless all be taken, when it is \$3 for each.

**BEAUTIFUL BOUQUET OF FLOWERS.**—To the kindness of Mrs. Montgomery Johns, of Woodside Farm School, Hyattsville, Prince George's county, Md., we are indebted for a magnificent Bouquet of Flowers, of the rarest varieties, which are now making our usually dull sanctum redolent with the sweetest perfume. They were planted and cared for by the pupils of Dr. Johns' school. If they are as proficient in the other departments of study as in Floriculture, it speaks well for them. We would like to see every school in the land furnished with grounds, so that both teachers and pupils might have the means of cultivating and enjoying, not the gaudy exotics of hot-house culture, emblems of frail aristocratic pride, extravagance and folly, but the hardy ever-enduring perennial and self-sowing kinds, which should be universal and as free as air in home and school-house gardens, as they are on mountain tops and in the lowest valleys. Let your school houses then be made beautiful with flowers—

Weave round its portal  
Wreaths of the jessamine, and delicate sprays  
Of red-fruited woodbine, with joy immortal  
That blesses and brightens wherever it strays.  
Gather the blossoms too—one little flower,  
Varied verberna, or sweet mignonette!

## Annual Exhibition of the New York State Agricultural Society.

The Annual Fair of this Society comes off on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th September, at Saratoga Springs, and promises to be one of the most attractive Fairs ever held in that State. The display of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, &c., will surpass any previous exhibition. Over \$10,000 are offered in premiums.

## Iowa State Agricultural Fair.

The 13th Exhibition of this Society will be held at Burlington, Iowa, on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of September—and the indications are that it will prove eminently successful. Premiums to the amount of \$7000 are offered and competition open to the world.

**HANEY'S PUBLICATIONS.**—See advertisement of J. C. Haney & Co., 109 Nassau Street, New York.

## COMMUNICATED.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

## FARMER'S GARDENS—No. 5.

As many persons in planting gardens may not know the requisite quantity of seed for a given area, I append the required quantity for each of the following more common sorts ;

Asparagus, 1 oz., will sow a seed bed 4 by 5 feet.	
Beans, Dwarf, 1 qt. will be sufficient for a drill 250 ft. long.	
“ Kidney 1 “ “ plant 350 hills.	
“ Lima 1 “ “ 100 “	
Beet seed, 1 oz. will sow a bed 16 by 20 feet.	
Broccoli, 1 “ “ “ 4 “ 20 “	
Cabbage, 1 “ “ “ 4 “ 20 “	
Carrot, 1 “ “ “ 5 “ 30 “	
Cauliflower 1 “ “ “ 5 “ 20 “	
Celery, 1 “ “ “ 5 “ 20 “	
Cucumber, 1 “ will plant 120 hills.	
Egg Plant 1 “ will sow a bed 4½ by 30 feet.	
Lettuce, 1 “ “ seed bed 4 by 45 feet.	
Melon, Canteloupe 1 oz. will plant 75 hills.	
“ Water 1 “ “ 35 “	
Nasturtium, 1 oz. will sow a row 25 feet long.	
Okra, 1 “ “ “ 100 “	
Onion, 1 “ “ “ bed 4 by 80 feet.	
Parsley, 1 “ “ “ 4½ by 50 feet.	
Parsnip, 1 “ “ “ 4½ by 50 “	
Peas, smaller sorts, 1 qt. will sow a row 300 ft. long, 1 in. apart.	
“ larger “ 1 “ “ “ 250 “ “ 1½ in. apart.	
Pepper, 1 oz. will sow a seed bed 4½ by 20 feet.	
Radish, 1 “ “ “ 5 “ 12 “	
Rhubarb, 1 oz. will sow a seed bed 4 by 50 feet.	
Salsify, 1 “ “ “ 4 by 9 “	
Spinach, 1 “ “ “ 4½ by 30 feet.	
Squash, summer, 1 oz. will plant 50 hills.	
“ winter, 1 “ “ 20 “	
Tomato, 1 “ “ sow a seed bed 4½ by 20 feet.	
Turnip, 1 “ “ “ 5 “ 100 “	

I propose in the following numbers of this series to give a few concise directions in the culture of the foregoing garden vegetables, with perhaps the addition of others, also some fruits appropriate to the garden and yard.

**ASPARAGUS.**—The *Giant* will be found to give the best satisfaction. Sow the seed very early in the spring, in drills 1½ inches deep, and 15 inches apart; cover and roll. When it is fairly up, thin to 2 to 3 inches apart. Stir the soil between the rows often with the shuffle-hoe, and weed by hand, loosening the dirt around the plants. In soil prepared by deep culture and high manuring, as directed previously, the roots will be large enough when one year old to transplant. Early in the spring, measure off the ground appropriated for the Asparagus bed and dig in a heavy coat of manure, adding about 20 pounds of salt to the square rod. Lay off your beds 4 feet wide, reserving pathways of about 2 feet between. Mark out with your line two rows in each bed, leaving two feet between, and cut trenches one spade wide and six inches deep, with your spade. Take up the roots from the seed bed carefully, set them in the trenches 15 inches apart, cover with fine soil so that the crowns shall be 4 inches below the surface. Keep the plants well cultivated, free from weeds; early in November cut down the stems, clear them off and cover the beds 3 or 4 inches deep with stable manure. The following spring dig in the manure, after removing the more littery portion, as deep as possible without disturbing the roots, and repeat the culture of the previous year. As the Asparagus gets up the third season, a portion of the larger more tender stalks may be cut for table use when they are from 6 to 10

inches high. As a general thing asparagus may be enjoyed for about two months of the year, the latitude and season determining the time. In cutting, the stalk is cut three or four inches below the surface, but for eating the blanched part is rejected.

GIARDINIERE.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

## AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER.

*Messrs. Editors Maryland Farmer* :—If we judge from the tone of the Agricultural Press both North and West, we must infer that the present Commissioner of Agriculture is unpopular and likely soon to be removed. Of his merits the writer will not presume to speak, nor of the propriety of what is daily expressed in no measured terms of hostility to him. The object of this note is to suggest the name of a fit successor in case of Mr. Newton's resignation or removal.

Probably no man in the country is better qualified in all respects, than Col. HORACE CAPRON, of Illinois. He is a New Yorker by birth—conducted for years a large Cotton factory and machine shop in Maryland—held a responsible position in Texas, under the General Government—has since been an extensive farmer in Illinois, and served the whole war as Col. of an Illinois Regiment of Cavalry, with distinguished gallantry. Col. C. is widely known in the whole country as a fine writer on Agriculture, and as a practical farmer. While in Maryland, by his energetic example, he materially aided the great progress made at that time in the improvement of farms and farming. He is a man of great energy and administrative talent—zealous in the cause of the farmer—well acquainted with the practical working of agricultural machinery, and experienced in the use of the various fertilizers and the rearing and breeding of stock, having owned some of the finest horses, cattle and sheep in the Union, and in farming, shown himself capable of making poor land, rich—causing *ten* “blades of grass to grow where none grew before.”

I do not know that Col. Capron would accept the office, for I have not seen him for fifteen years, but if he was appointed by the President I am confident the people interested in that Department would be rejoiced, and he would, if he accepted, reflect credit upon the station.

MARYLAND.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

## “CAROLINA PINK.”

*Messrs. Editors* :—I find it recommended in the August No. of the MARYLAND FARMER, to “pull” Carolina Pinks to destroy them.

I presume that the plant referred to is what is also known as “ox eye daisy,” a species of *crysanthemum*—if so, pulling is not the best mode of eradicating them.

I have wintered a flock of sheep on hay, consisting almost entirely of the “daisy,” and I have never fed hay of any variety on which sheep do better than on daisy hay—but it was cut when the plant was in blossom, and but a very small portion of the seed ripe enough to grow.

Cut at that stage of its growth it makes good hay for horses, cattle and sheep. To pull it would be an endless and very expensive work, and it could never be destroyed with profit in that way. I have always observed that the plant will entirely disap-

pear, and be superseded by mixed grasses, where a liberal dressing of stable manure is applied, and close pasturing with sheep is fatal to it. If farmers will seed liberally with grasses to which the soil and climate are congenial, and will manure liberally, they will not be troubled with the daisy long.

The quantity of grass seed usually sown in Maryland is not more than 30 per cent. of what is required, and would be profitable to sow. Heavy seeding has much to do with keeping down noxious weeds. I would prefer a thousand Daisies to one wild carrot, or garlic. The first can be gotten rid of by allowing no seed to ripen and mowing every year for several years, and seeding heavily with strong growing grasses and liberally fertilizing the ground.

If ground infested with garlic can be closely sheeped for a few years, the garlic will be more effectually destroyed than by any other process with which I am familiar.

The seed of the daisy weighs 40 lbs. per bushel—contains a large amount of oil, and is very nutritious.

J. WILKINSON,

Landscape Gardener, Baltimore, Md.

### “Potatoes don't Grow Tall---Down Below!”

Friend WHITE, of the *Southern Cultivator* grows facetious over the result of his friend “Joe’s” effort at Potato Culture:

We gave our friend J. C. O. late last spring, after we had done planting, two specimens of Irish potatoes. The other day we found under our half-pint mucilage bottle, the following:

*Result of the Culture of the Two Potatoes you gave me.*

Garnet Chili—Five red potatoes from four hills—largest about the size of a Guinea egg.

Goodrich Early.—A white potato, 4 hills, 24 potatoes—largest about the size of this glue-pot. More than half of them of that size. J. C. O.

“Oh! Potatoes, they grow small—  
Over there—over there!”

Joe must do better next time, or we shall distribute our favorite Garnet Chili’s hereafter elsewhere. He ought to have had more of them, and each as large as “a piece of chalk,” weighing about nineteen ounces in the case of the best ones. Ours did, and there were lots of them, too, in a hill, and the best eating potatoes you ever did see, except Early Goodrich. J. C. to whom, also, we gave two of the same varieties, at the same time with J. C. O., reports a peck made of each kind. What is the matter with the latter, that he cannot grow potatoes? Is it the extra O in his name that is fatal?

**BUGS IN SEED PEAS.**—A correspondent writes the *Germantown Telegraph*:—“You will oblige me very much if you will inform me if the bugs which get into seed peas prevent them from growing, for it seems to me as if it were almost impossible to keep them out.”

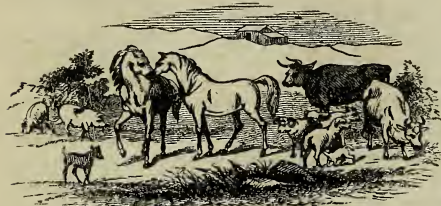
To which the editor replies:—The peas infested with the bug are injured to the extent of at least fifty per cent. There are two ways we would suggest to “keep them out.” One is, when the seed peas are gathered to scald them, dry and put away. Another is to put them in a bottle, well-mixed up with flour of sulphur, and cork perfectly tight.

**THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**—The committee on the resumption of the exercises at the Maryland Agricultural College, appointed sometime since, held a meeting at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, about the 1st of August. It was determined that the exercises of the school, under the new rules and regulations, should be resumed about the middle of September. In the meantime the farm is represented to be in most capital condition, a large harvest having been gathered, whilst the fruit trees and shrubbery are in a better state than ever before known. Mr. Barker, who has charge of the farm, is represented as being one of the most experienced practical agriculturists in the country. Under the regulations the farm is devoted to the culture of the choicest seeds and most rare fruits, and the design is to have its broad acres bear the appearance of a garden in every respect, so that the students of the institution, while they receive the best mental training in its class-rooms, will also acquire theoretical and practical knowledge as agriculturist at the same time, to whatever extent may be desirable.

**TO MAKE PURE APPLE WINE.**—Take good, new cider, fresh from the press; dissolve in it 60 pounds of common brown sugar to each fifteen gallons of cider, and let it settle. Then put this fifteen gallons into a clean barrel, and fill the barrel up with clear cider, to within two gallons of being full; leave the bung out for forty-eight hours; then put the bung in, with a small vent. Let the barrel stand a year—the wine is then fit for use. It needs no racking. The longer it stands, the better. We give the above receipt on the principle on which Moses tolerated concubinage. It is so much better to drink wine without poisonous drugs, that costs but 2Q or 25 cents a gallon, than the vile poisons which cost from \$3 to \$5 a gallon, that we think the change would be an improvement.—*Indus. and Com. Gazette.*

**PROTECTION AGAINST GNATS AND MUSQUETOS.**—A correspondent of the *London Field* states that a branch of walnut tree suspended over a bed’ is a good protection from the attack of gnats and musquitos. If the walnut branch is effective in England why should its influence not be the same here.—This is the season for musquitos and gnats, and as the proposed remedy is simple, the test can be made without much trouble. If the walnut will protect us from the attacks of the little pest, and vouchsafe undisturbed slumbers to us, then, we shall reverence the tree from which the branch is taken more than we ever expected to do, even in our youthful days, when we reposed in its shade and entertained golden visions of rich nuts falling to the ground with the frosts and fitful gusts of autumn.

## Live Stock Register.



### ABORTION IN COWS—PREVENTIVE.

This malady, disease, or whatever it may be termed, is manifest to an alarming extent in many localities. In many of the large cheese-dairying communities in the State of New York, its prevalence is such as to excite the deepest anxiety. So far, the cause seems inexplicable—involving in mystery and speculation. Any light, either as to the cause or remedy, will be eagerly sought by the consumer as well as the producer. A correspondent of the *Rural American* gives some practical advice upon the subject, which should receive attention.—We have no great faith, however, in the efficacy of tail-splitting and blood-letting. Proper feeding, cleanliness, warm stabling, due exercise, &c., appear to us more reasonable. The writer says:

“Having had some experience as a cattle dealer, I think I can say something that will be of use to my brother dairymen. Keep from five to eight head of cattle in one stable, and always well bedded.—Give them a peck each of roots every other morning, during the months of January and February. Feed them in the morning about half the quantity of hay each animal will need, and at eight or nine o'clock let them out and feed again. It is better for them to go a hundred rods for water than five or ten rods. About four o'clock put them up, having previously seen that the stables are well bedded and the racks filled with hay.

The stable floor should have a slant backward of about four inches, and the stalls should be so arranged that the animals will not be near enough to hook each other. Raise the bottom about eight inches from the floor, so that the animal will not be obliged to get upon his knees to eat.

About nine o'clock in the evening go out and feed again, but about half the quantity which was given when the animal was put up for the night.—Don't salt too much; once-a-week is often enough, and then give it in a bran mash.

If any of your cows fail to thrive, split their tails so as to have them bleed about a quart. Feed through the months of March and April with three quarts of corn and oatmeal to each every morning. A day or two before calving give each cow four quarts of dry oats, in the morning of each day, and the morning after calving give a peck of the same grain.

This has been my treatment for 15 years, and I have never had the slightest difficulty. In my opinion,

the chief cause of abortion in cows is, that dairymen milk them too late in the fall, according to the feed given, consequently the cows become thin. Then, again, they are kept in the stable too much. Irregular feeding, and not enough, is very hurtful, as well as having too many in one stable, crowding too close together, and whipping over the head while tying up or feeding.

Keep your stables warm, yet well ventilated overhead, and your yard dry and well littered with straw.

### IMPURE AIR FOR SWINE.

A great proportion of the diseases which afflict swine are, no doubt, caused by bad management, and the crowding of them together on a limited space, where they must necessarily breathe a highly contaminated atmosphere. It is one of the chief causes of pulmonary apoplexy, and other pneumonic affections which are so notoriously prevalent. I have often seen a lot of swine disembarked from the cars the subjects of congestion of the lungs, the external surface of the bodies of some being as blue as indigo—quite livid—showing very conclusively that their blood was highly charged with carbon; that either for want of pure air or from temporary incapacity of the lungs, in consequence of crowding too many animals together, the lungs failed to oxygenize the blood, and thus they suffered. Swine require pure fresh air as much as we do, for the vitalization of their blood, and can no more live without it than did the unfortunate individuals that perished in the Black Hole of Calcutta. Under such circumstances, whether the animals be confined in close cars or in filthy pens, it makes but little difference, they are liable to become diseased and it often happens that when certain forms of disease are engendered spontaneously in this way other animals exposed to the infection are attacked, and thus we have an epizootic, which is sure to commit sad havoc ere it dies out, or can be arrested. It is probable that bad air, inferior diet, and crowding animals into filthy locations, have more to do with the production of the so-called “Hog Cholera” and the well-known pleuropneumonia, than some persons are apt to realize. If this be true, and I think it is, then our husbandmen must see the necessity of paying great attention to the hygienic management of swine. The latter are generally the most neglected of all our domestic animals, except when they are of aristocratic breed, and owned by amateurs of means, or when they are designed for “home fed pork.” Now, if it pays the amateur and lover of “home fed,” to give the animal that attention and care which he not only requires, but is entitled to, then a similar course of practice must increase the gains of those who raise their animals for the market. Pure air, good food, plenty of space, and comfortable quarters are the best pre-

ventives of disease I know of; much better are they than all the drugs in the country, and when the animal becomes sick, without proper attention to hygiene, medicine is not worth a straw.—*Anon.*

### TRAINING MULES.

The mule is most emphatically a domestic animal. His eye shows docility; and his general appearance harmonizes. And this must be addressed by the trainer. He must treat the mule as a docile, intelligent animal. He can then lead him into tractability with ease; and he will become the patient beast of burden, which we so often see him, doing more service than any other animal. It is an easy matter to form an attachment for a mule—and he appreciates it at once, and serves you accordingly. But beware of the opposite propensity. He has a fund of stubbornness in him, that will, if excited, seemingly change his nature. And just the reverse of what is wanted of him will be the result. This he gets from his father, who is the by-word for stubbornness. Between these two extremes of disposition, the trainer of mules must take his stand, and never let the willful take the place of the gentle. Mild treatment, even affectionate, will win a mule. That is the secret. The principle of anything must be understood—and we must work from that—if we wish success. The qualities of the mule must be understood, and then judiciously treated. An irritable person is not the fit person to train a mule. He is pretty sure to spoil it.—*Rural World.*

### HOW TO SADDLE A COLT.

"Let the stirrup-strap be tied up in loose knots to make them short, and prevent them from flying about and hitting him. Double up the skirts and take the saddle under your right arm. When you get to him, rub him gently with the hand, then raise the saddle slowly until he can see it and smell it.—Now let down the skirts and rub them gently against his neck, the way the hair lies, getting it a little farther back each time, until you can slip the saddle over his shoulders on his back. Shake it with your hand, moderately at first, and in a few minutes you can move it about over his back as much as you please, and take it off, and throw it on again, without his paying much attention to it. Having accustomed him to the saddle, you may fasten the girth. This requires caution at first, as the colt is often frightened when he feels the girth drawing the saddle and making it fit tight on his back. On this account the girth should be drawn only so tight at first as to just hold the saddle. After moving him a little with the saddle in this condition, the girth may be drawn as tight as you choose. The animal may now be walked about the stable a few times, your right arm resting on the saddle, and your left holding the reins on each side of the neck, and guiding him as you wish. In this way he will soon become accustomed to the saddle and the bridle, and you can turn him about or stop him at pleasure."

### LETTER FROM ALABAMA.

EUTAW, GREENE CO., ALABAMA, }  
August 14th, 1866. }

To the Editors of the *Maryland Farmer* :—

What has become of the "MARYLAND FARMER?" I have not received it. The weather, which has been extremely hot and dry, changed on Tuesday evening and we had a delightful shower, cooling the atmosphere and reviving vegetation. The cotton crop is suffering from boll worm and caterpillars, which bid fair to ruin the crop.

It is very disheartening, after working all the year, to lose one's crop; but this crop is subject to so many enemies that it is a very precarious one to raise, and I shall turn my attention to other branches of agriculture next year—I hope on the soil of "My Maryland." In my present location it costs too much to procure implements and manures, on account of high freights; while another serious objection exists in the scarcity of timber and wood for fencing, and scarcity and quality of water on these prairies. We have had a great deal of sickness during the past two months, more than has existed in this country for many years.

As a general thing, the corn crop will be short, although my crop is a very fine one and I think will be six or eight thousand bushels. But little fodder has been saved, it having burnt up very rapidly under the scorching sun. The cotton crop will not prove half a one, and in some places, not more than a third of a crop, will be made. My freedmen have done tolerably well, though not as efficient as they might have been; the women, especially, doing poorly.

I desire to cultivate less land more thoroughly, if it be only ten acres.

Southern planters are beginning to find out that they own and endeavor to cultivate, too much land.

There is great room here for improvement, which will, for many reasons, be slow.

Hoping soon to receive August No. of your journal,\*

I remain, very truly,

H. HINKLEY, M. D.

\*I have just received it.

[The above letter, though dated August 14th, came to hand August 25th, just as we were going to press.]

### Whitewash for Out-Buildings.

In response to an inquiry for the best whitewash for barns and out-buildings, the Massachusetts Ploughman says:—"Take a bushel of well burnt lime, white and unslaked, 20 pounds of Spanish whiting, seventeen pounds rock salt, and 12 pounds of brown sugar. Slack the lime and sift out any coarse lumps and mix it into a good whitewash with about forty gallons of water, and then add the other ingredients and stir the whole together thoroughly, and put on 2 or 3 coats with a common brush."

To make a cream color add to the above 3 pounds of yellow ochre; a fawn color four pounds umber, one pound of Indian red and one of lampblack; if a grey or stone color add four pounds of raw umber and two of lampblack.

## Horticultural.

### PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries can be set out now at any time up to the middle of September—the earlier the better.

We see articles a column long of directions for cultivating this fruit, tending only to confuse, not instruct the uninitiated. The cultivation of strawberries is about as simple and easy as any other small fruit or garden crop.

The soil should be well and deeply pulverized, made moderately rich, and if it is desired to have a close bed, set the plants, of this year's growth, from twelve to eighteen inches apart each way. Late in November cover with old stable manure, to remain until the first of April, when the coarse portions can be removed.

Rampant growers, like the "Triumph" and the Albany, will perhaps do better in hills or rows, allowing them to be two feet between the rows and and eighteen inches between the hills. We raised this year, however, a splendid crop of Russell's Prolific, which is a strong grower, in a bed.

One advantage in growing in beds is that there is a constant supply of new plants, giving fresh vigor and larger fruit than the old plants in the hills. Another advantage we have found is, that a bed will continue to be productive for about twice the length of time of the hills.

As to the best varieties to cultivate, there is a great diversity of opinion. For market purposes, there is none, perhaps, equal to the Albany. For a private supply we should prefer the Triumph, Hovey, and Russell. Hovey is a pistillate variety, and should be placed in alternate beds with either of the other varieties named.

Every family, however small the garden, should have a bed of strawberries. A well-managed plot of ten by twenty feet ought to yield from thirty to fifty quarts of berries, which would be sufficient for any moderate-sized family. We have raised in a plot 14 by 19, seventy-eight quarts of Hovey's Seedling, one of our oldest and yet one of our best and most productive kinds.—*Ed. Ger. Telegraph.*

**BLACK KNOT ON THE PLUM.**—A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator states that he has been very successful in removing or preventing the black knot, by burying iron turnings in the earth, and then promptly cutting off whatever of the black knot may appear. He thinks that driving nails in the ground beneath the tree will answer the same purpose as the iron turnings. This is probably a remedy.

### A CURCULIO REMEDY.

BY PROF. S. S. RATHVON, LANCASTER, PA.

Col. James Myers, a wealthy and intelligent Iron-master, of Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa., who owns a beautiful country seat, and takes considerable interest in Horticulture and Floriculture, informs me that he has tried the following remedy for the destruction of the *Curculio*, and from actual experience has found it so far effectual as to secure him a crop of Plums, whenever and wherever he applied it with efficiency,—that is, where he has given it the necessary attention.

Mr. Myers takes short, wide-mouth, glass bottles, holding about an ounce each, and sufficiently stout to prevent them from being broken by the lashings of the branches from heavy winds. These he suspends by wires, or good twine strings, in all the main forks of the trees, sometimes having as many as a dozen or more on a single tree. These bottles he half, or three-quarters, fills with sweetened water; and the number of insects destroyed in these traps during a single favorable day, is astonishing. It is true, that in addition to the *Curculio*, he also destroys many other species, some of which may be insect friends; but we can reconcile ourselves to this, provided we are *sure* that we destroy our enemies.

This is an *old* English or German remedy, applied to the destruction of the 'Bee-moth,' and other kindred species of insects; but so far as its application relates to the *Curculio*, it may be *new* to some of your members. These bottles should be attended to every morning and evening, and the insects taken out, adding new liquid at such times as they require it, keeping them always at least half full. In addition I would suggest that if any perfume could be employed to make the "sweetened water" more attractive to the insects, it ought to be tried; and perhaps if any ingredient could be infused that would poison them, without diminishing its attractive qualities, it would be all the better, unless danger therefrom might accrue to the birds.

I do know that a large number of species of *Coloptera*,—among which are many species of *Curculionida*,—resort to flowering plants, and feed upon nectar, during the 'pairing' season, and if it were thus supplied artificially, there is no doubt but they would choose it where it existed in the greatest abundance, and was easiest obtained.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

**WASH FOR BODIES OF FRUIT TREES.**—One ounce of copperas to eight or ten gallons of water forms a good wash, and is advised for trial as preventive against blight. One pound of bleachers' soda and one gallon of water forms a wash that cleans off all insects, and leaves the trees with fresh, young looking healthy bark.—*Horticulturist.*

## Sorgo Culture.

### The Proper Time for Sorgo Cutting.

Mr. L. Bollman, of Indiana, says:—"Cutting includes three things; stripping of the blades, topping, and cutting from the roots. It is the practice of many to strip the blade some time before cutting, but this is wrong. When the blades are taken off, the sap ceases to circulate, and much unelaborated sap remains in the plant. If warm weather follows, there is great danger of fermentation. The operations of nature should not thus be interfered with. Stripping, topping and cutting should be done at the same time.

I commenced stripping early in October, but upon comparing the taste of the sap of the riper with the less ripe canes I could easily see the great difference; and this difference continued until all the canes had become red. No stripping or cutting should be done until the cane has turned quite red, and this period is from the beginning of the third week in October in this latitude."

### Harvesting Sorgo.

Mr. Wrenn, of Ohio, says:—"I cut and shock my cane like corn, with blades and heads on. It keeps well and preserves the fodder, which is now worth \$10.00 a tun. I cut and shock when the majority of the heads are ripe. In topping Sorgo, cut off from two to three feet, not quite so much from Imphee. Don't strip the cane until ready to grind. Shocked my cane last season on the 11th of October, and it remained four weeks before being worked.

Mr. Branch, O.—My sorgo was very heavy and blowed down, forming a tangled mat like a brush heap. Cut it up and hauled it to the mill, and afterward stripped and topped it as it was wanted. Stowed it, with leaves and all, in a shed, where it remained for four weeks, and it kept perfectly good. I prefer to cut off the heads in the field, where the seed will do better than anywhere else until cured. Rain won't hurt it. I don't cut close to the ground as formerly. The lower joint or two don't amount to much, and I would also remove at least two joints from the top. They contain much of the offensive gummy matter which can not be got out, and which prevents the sirup from granulating.

Mr. Kinney, O.—It is a mistake to cut the cane very close to the ground, or to leave too much of the top on the stalks when it is ground.

Mr. Franklin, O.—If the cane is green when cut it will improve some by being kept a few days; but cane that is fully ripe will deteriorate every day until it is worked. I advise every one to be particular, and not store away the cane with the dew on.

Mr. Barge, O.—Do not cut within eight inches of the ground, and remove at least two feet from the top."

### Saving Sorgo Seed.

The Sorgo grower should pay careful attention to the selection of seed, by adopting a system of reproducing from the best samples.

The most important qualities in the cane are saccharine richness, per centage of juice, large stalk, granulating properties, and in the Northern States, where the seasons are short, the seed should be selected with particular reference to *early maturity*; and these qualities should, so far as possible be all combined.

In every field of cane some stalks ripen earlier, some grow to a greater size, some are more juicy, and some richer in sugar than others. It should be the aim of every planter to select from his growing cane the individual stalks which most fully combine these qualities, and gather the seed which they yield for the next season's planting. This process should be pursued from year to year, always producing from the richest, the largest and the earliest stalks, and thereby prevent the rich Sorgo from deteriorating. Collect the seed from the early stalks as soon as it is fairly into the dough, by cutting off the tufts—and only those that are perfectly matured on the stalks combining the above described qualities—and then strip off the lower footstalks of the tuft, tie them in small bundles, and hang them in a *dry shelter*, where they will be secure from the mice, rats and the rain.

### State Agricultural Exhibitions for 1866.

Am. Pomological Soc'y.....	St. Louis.....	Sept. 4-7
California .....	Sacramento.....	Sept. 10-15
Canada West.....	Toronto.....	Sept. 24-27
Illinois.....	Chicago.....	Sept. 25-28
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Oct. 1-6
Iowa.....	Burlington.....	Sept. 18
Kentucky.....	Paris.....	Oct. 1-6
Kansas.....	Lawrence.....	Oct. 3-5
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	Rochester.....	Sept. 11-14
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	Sept. 12-14
Missouri.....	.....	.....
National Horse Fair.....	Kalamazoo.....	Oct. 2-6
New England.....	Brattleboro'.....	Sept. 4-7
New Hampshire.....	Manchester.....	Sept. 18-21
New York.....	Saratoga.....	Sept. 11-14
Ohio.....	Dayton.....	Sept. 25-29
Oregon .....	Salem.....	Oct. 17-20
Pennsylvania .....	Easton.....	Sept. 25-28
Wisconsin.....	Janesville.....	Sept. 25-28
Vermont.....	Brattleboro.....	Sept. 11-14

CARROTS.—25 tons of carrots can be raised on one acre of good land, which are equal to more than 8 tons of good hay.



DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGII, SINGLE.

## Nurserymen and Florists.

The following advertisers offer their several stocks for the fall trade, to which we call the attention of farmers and dealers:

JOHN SAUL, Washington, D. C.—Fruit Trees, Vines, Flowers, &c.

WILLIAM PARRY, Cinnaminson, New Jersey—Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester N. Y.—Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

THOS. MEEHAN, Germantown, Pa.—Osage Orange Plants, Early Goodrich Potatoes, &c.

ISAAC PULLEN, Hightstown, New Jersey—Fruit Trees, and Berries of all kinds.

J. BURKHOLDER & WILSON, Benderville, Adams Co., Pa.—Grape Cuttings and Layers.

WM. D. BRACKENRIDGE, Govanstown, Md.—Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Berries, Flowers, &c.

A splendid genus of the most showy and beautiful imperfect perennials grown.—Most of the genus flower the first season well, endure the winter without injury, and bloom the second season better than the first. They will often flower the third year, and may be continued in growth by dividing the roots. The Sweet William, Carnation, Picotee, etc., belong to this genus; but do not flower the first season. The *Heddewigii* family are very large, and unsurpassed for magnificent coloring. Plants grow from a foot to eighteen inches in height. Seed may be sown in the spring, under glass, or in a seed-bed. They will bear transplanting well, and should stand about one foot apart. Flower freely during the whole summer.—*Vick's Illustrated Catalogue.*

HYACINTHS should be planted in Oct. & Nov. Make the soil deep, mellow, and tolerably rich, and see that the water has a chance to drain off. The beds should be narrow, so that all parts can be reached from the alleys or walks.—Set the bulbs about six inches apart and four deep. Before winter sets in, cover the beds with leaves or the straw from the manure heap, to help keep out the frost. This should be removed as soon as hard frosts are over. Flowers may be cut freely, without injury to the bulbs. In about 5 or 6 weeks after flowering, and when the leaves are becoming yellow, the bulbs may be taken up, dried, and packed away in paper bags or boxes.

EDWARD J. EVANS & Co.—York, Pennsylvania—1,000,000 Strawberry Plants—Fruit and Ornamental Trees of all kinds—Climbing and Flowering Shrubs, Roses, &c. Catalogues to be had at this office.

**Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Hardy Bulbs for the Autumn of 1866**, is now published. It contains descriptions of the best Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Lilies, &c., with full descriptions and plain and full directions for planting, culture, price, &c. James Vick, Rochester, New York.

**VIRGINIA HOTEL, Staunton, Va.**—Our friends travelling in this section of Virginia, will find this Hotel, kept by the gentlemanly *trio* of Peytons—"who know how to keep a hotel"—every thing they could desire. We speak from the card. George L. Peyton & Co., proprietors, B. F. Webb, superintendent.

## The Florist.

### REMARKS ON THE CULTURE OF BULBS.

The treatment of Bulbs is very simple; and with a little care in obtaining good, sound Bulbs, and proper attention to their culture, the most gratifying results may be obtained. Many and perplexing are the directions given in the books for the preparation of the soil for tubers and bulbs, as though it were a matter requiring the greatest skill and precision; but we are pleased to state to the lovers of flowers who have little leisure time and but limited means, that good flowers can always be grown without this labor and care. Those who have been discouraged with the formidable array of directions, which only a professional florist could practice, need not despair; the gay Crocus, the fragrant Hyacinth, the brilliant, dashing Tulip, can be grown, and well grown, by any amateur—by any farmer's wife or daughter—and may decorate every humble cottage garden. A rod or two of ground, a little taste, and some attention to the simple directions given, is all that is needed to ensure success.

The greatest obstacle to success is the difficulty of obtaining sound Bulbs of good varieties. The Bulbs grown in Holland, a century of experience, both in this country and in Europe, has proved to be far superior to any produced in any other part of the world. The efforts of florists in other countries to compete with those of Holland have been failures; hence, Hyacinths, &c., are known the world over as *Dutch Bulbs*. Owing to this exclusiveness of the trade, first class Bulbs have always been held at high prices; and hence there has been a great temptation to import those of inferior quality, on account of their cheapness, and to sell those grown in this country or flowered here until almost worthless.

Another reason why Bulbs are not more cultivated, is that they must be planted in the autumn, and the majority of amateur gardeners do not wake up to the importance of providing plants for their gardens, until the spring is pretty well advanced; and then, when many of the bulbous plants are in full flower, and should not be moved, often send their orders. Those who wish a show of bulbous flowers in the spring, must make their selection, prepare the ground, and plant in the autumn.

Any fair garden soil will grow Bulbs well; but it must be well drained, so that the water will not lie on the surface for any length of time, or the Bulbs will be likely to rot. If the soil is poor, enrich it with well-rotted stable manure, or with surface earth from the woods. Cow manure is excellent for Bulbs. Manure should be mixed thoroughly with the soil;

and if the ground is stiff and the manure fresh, it is well to put a little sand around each Bulb at planting.

The soil for Bulbs should be dug deep; and if stiff from too much clay, an addition of sand and leaf-mould scraped from the woods will be of great benefit. The most important point of all, however, is thorough drainage; and if this is not neglected, success is almost certain. After planting, and before frost sets in, cover the beds with a dressing of leaves. Over these throw a little brush, or something of the kind, to prevent their blowing off. If leaves cannot be obtained, coarse manure will answer. In the spring, as soon as hard frosts are over, rake off the covering.

If these simple directions are followed, and good Bulbs are planted, the cultivator will not only succeed, but will be astonished at the wonderful results of a little labor and expense.—*James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.*

### HOT BEDS.

Some gardeners make their hot beds on the level ground, but it is always safe, where the ground is dry, to make them in pits from eighteen inches to two feet deep; in order to do this, the pits should be dug in autumn, or a heap of dung may be deposited on the ground intended for the beds before the frosts set in, and good earth may be obtained from the pits without difficulty. The frames should be made of good sound planks—the back plank may be two feet wide, and the end ones so sloped as to make fifteen inch plank do for the front.

A frame calculated for four sashes of three feet in width by six in length, as above described, should be nearly thirteen feet long, and six broad at the top. The frame being set over the pit, and properly fastened, the fresh dung should be spread regularly in the pit to the depth of 20 to 24 inches; if the dung be in a good heating condition, cover it six or eight inches deep with mould—then lay on the sashes and protect the beds from the inclemency of the weather.

In two or three days the rank steam will pass off; it will then be necessary to stir the mould before the seed be sown, to prevent the growth of young weeds that may be germinating; then sow the seed either in shallow drills or broadcast, as equally as possible, reserving a small quantity of the warm mould to be sown lightly over the seed.

Very good hot beds are often made by placing the horse dung upon the surface of the ground, with the frame around it. The dung should be forked over a couple of times, to produce a fermentation, before it is applied to the bed.—*Rural American.*

TWENTY pounds of hay daily will keep a cow on her feet through the winter.

## Grape Culture.

**GRAPE GRAFTING.**—A Long Island cultivator grafts the grape vine the same as he does pears, apples, &c., and he says with almost invariable success. He sets on young side-shoots near the bottom of the parent or main stem and as close to it as it can be done. He uses basswood matting for bandaging the grafts, and well worked clay, and over all some moistened moss. He has had them to ripen from ten to twelve feet of wood in one season. We see no reason why this should not succeed as well as other grafting. We have never yet succeeded with the followed system of root-grafting.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

**TRENCHING GRAPE VINES.**—Dr. Warder, in a late address, says that the pioneer planter of grapes in the Lake Erie region declared that those vineyards which were prepared in the most thorough manner by trenching, always heretofore recommended, are the most unsatisfactory in their results, and the best and most productive are heavy soils that were merely well plowed, and the roots placed in holes dug into the hard and previously undisturbed clay, and then firmly trodden in at planting.

**LIME FOR GRAPES.**—Dr. Kirtland, of Ohio, thinks that where lime is needed for grapes, the best form in which to apply it is sulphate of lime—gypsum or plaster. He would use a bushel to a bushel and a half annually per acre. The Doctor's recommendation is worthy of trial.

**THE SOIL FOR GRAPES.**—The *Massachusetts Plowman* says: "In Italy and in Sicily the very finest and sweetest grapes grow on the rocky rubbish of volcanos, and those that grow on loose rocky soils or along hillsides covered with rocks are often the best. These facts ought to teach us not to select the richest soils, and not to stuff them with organic manures, for the grape." We have always held this doctrine.

**TO DESTROY "THRIP" AMONG GRAPES.**—Dr. Trimble recommends "a strong solution of tobacco to destroy the thrip. Had observed that a very hot day would destroy them—once in particular, with thermometer at 100°, thousands were killed and the vines cleared."

Josiah Salter says, "what was called 'thrip' was better known as 'fritters'—a small whitish fly. Tobacco smoke will kill them where it can be confined. A solution of tobacco and whale oil soap is also an effectual remedy—applied with a sponge."

## HINTS TO FARMERS.

Little GRIS, the funny lecturer on Hunkadora perpetrates the following Hints to farmers, through the *Cincinnati Times*:

**WHAT HOES TO USE.**—In planting or hoeing corn use the ordinary hoes in common use. Neither India rubber hose nor cotton hose would be of no account in a corn field; no more would one of *Hoe's* eight-cylinder presses.

**HOW TO HOLD THE PLOW.**—Don't try to hold it out at arms length. You can't do it. If you hain't a plow of your own, get out an attachment on your neighbour's who owes you. Any Justice can tell you whether you can hold it or not.

**THE BEST TIME TO PUT IN RYE.**—I asked an old farmer once what was the best time to put in rye? He looked at his watch and replied:

"This is about my hour!"

The rye was immediately put in. All seasons are the same for putting in rye.

**HOW TO KEEP CORN.**—The best place to keep corn is in a good corn house, though some prefer to keep it in their system—in the juice. If they don't keep corn they keep corn'd.

**FENCES AND FENCING.**—Good fencing is essential on a farm. Get a good "fencing-master" to learn you. A rail fence is better than an imaginary one. You can't repair a worm fence by taking vermifuge. Neither can you cut good whitewash brushes out of brush fences. Mintzer can tell you that.

**TO MAKE YOUR STABLES WARM IN WINTER.**—Set fire to them.

**TO DRAIN LANDS.**—Drink whisky, and spend all your time at the village tavern. This will drain you of all your land in a very short time.

**EASY WAY TO DRAW SAW LOGS.**—Draw them with a crayon pencil. After a little practise you will be able to draw the largest kinds of saw logs with ease.

## THE LIGHT AT HOME.

The light at home! how bright it beams  
When evening shade around us fall;  
And from the lattice far it gleams  
To love, and rest, and comfort all.  
When wearied with the toils of day,  
And strife for glory, gold, or fame,  
How sweet to seek the quiet way,  
Where loving lips will list our name.

When through the dark and stormy night  
The wayward wanderer homeward hies,  
How cheering is the twinkling light,  
Which through the forest gloom he spies!  
It is the light of home, he feels  
That loving hearts will greet him there,  
And softly through his bosom steals  
The joy and love that banish care.

The light at home! How still and sweet  
It peeps from yonder cottage door—  
The weary laborer to greet,  
When the rough toils of day are o'er!  
Sad is the soul that does not know  
The blessings that its beams impart,  
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow,  
And lighten up the heaviest heart.

A WORKING OX requires 2½ per cent. of his live weight in hay per day. A milch cow requires 3 per cent. of live weight in hay per day.

## Ladies Department.

### BABY TALK.

The following production, in its peculiar line, can hardly be improved upon. Why the King's English should be miserably bungled, in talking to a baby, is a question unanswerable to all save mothers themselves. We opine that the production referred to, is descriptive of the home scene that takes place when the mother, at work, is overcome by the "artless cunning of the 'darling sweet,'" and snatches it rapturously from among its playthings on the floor, to kiss and talk to it. Here it is:

Where's ze baby, bess it's 'art,  
Muzzer's little darley boy,  
Tum and time into its tart,  
Suck its little sugar toy.

Now we'll take it ridy widy,  
Dearest, preshus, birdy, honey,  
Ma won't let it slidy idy,  
Cause 't would hurt her ttle sonny.

Oh, you pitty sugar plummy,  
Does it want its story talky,  
So it sall; you ducky tummy,  
Let its muzzy see it walky.

My, what ails its tweetest mouty,  
Mama faid its going to ky,  
Only see its lippeys pouty,  
Hushey darley rocky bye.

Does the cabbage mama eaty  
Makes its little tummy ache?  
Is its little eyes so seepy,  
Hickup keep it wide awake?

Does it want to see its daddy?  
So it sall in ttle while;  
See it trow its tunny paddy,  
What *does* ail ze blessed chile?

Ugh! you naughty pin, go way!  
Hushey, deary, go to seep,  
Mama by her baby stay,  
Uggy fies from baby teep.

### BREAKING UP A SETTING HEN.

"Timothy, that air yaller hen's settin' agin," said Mrs. Hays to her son, one morning at breakfast.

"Well, let her set," remarked Timothy, helping himself to a large piece of cheese, "I reckon I can stand it as long as she can."

"I do wish you would try to be a little more equinomical to cheese, Timothy; I've cut the very last of my every day lot, and it is only the first of May. And now, as soon as you've done eating I want you to go out and break up that hen.—She's setting on an old axe and two bricks now."

"Thope she'll hatch 'em," returned Timothy.

"If she was set now, she'd hatch the fourth week in May. It's a bad sign; something allers happens arter it. Stop giggling, Helen Maria, by the time you get to be as old as yer ma, ye'll see further than you do now. There was Jenkins' folks, their grey top-knot hatched the last of May, and Mrs. Jenkins, she had the conjunction of the lungs, and would have died if they hadn't killed a lamb and wrapped her in the hide while it was warm. That was all that saved her."

With such a startling proof of the truth and omen before him, Timothy finished his breakfast in haste and departed for the barn, from which he soon returned bearing the squaling biddy by the legs.

"What shall I do with her, Mother? She'll get on again, and she's as cross as bedlam—she skinned my hands, and would be the death of me if she could get loose."

"I've heer'n it said that it was a good plan to throw 'em up in the air," said Mrs. Hays. "Aunt Peggy broke one of setting only three times trying. Spes'n you try it."

"Up she goes, head or tail!" cried Tim, as he tossed the volcano skyward.

"Land-a-massy," exclaimed Mrs. H., "she's coming down into the pan of bread that I set out on the great rock to rise! Tim, its strange that you can't do nothing without overdoing it."

"Down with the traitors, up with the stars," sang on Tim, elevating biddy again with something less than a pint of batter hanging to her feet.

"Good gracious me: wuss and wuss," cried Mrs. Hays, and Tim agreed with her; for the hen had come down on the well polished tilt of Esquire Bennett, who happened to be passing, and the dignified old gentleman was the father of Cynthia Bennett, the young lady with whom Tim was seriously enamored.

The squire looked daggers, brushed off the dough with his handkerchief, and strode on in silence.

"Yes, but it's going up again," said Tim spitefully, seizing the clucking Biddy and tossing her at random into the air.—Biddy thought it time to manifest her individuality, and with a loud scream she darted against the parlor window, broke through, knocked down the canary cage and landed plump in the silken lap of Mrs. Gray, who was boarding at the farm house.

Mrs. Gray screamed with horror, and starting up, dislodged Biddy, who flew at her reflection in the looking-glass with an angry hiss. The glass was shattered and down came the hen astonished beyond measure, against a vase of flowers, which upset, and in falling knocked over the stand dish and deluged with water a pair of drab-colored velvet slippers, which Helen Maria was embroidering for her lover, Mr. James Henshaw.

Helen entered the room just as the mischief had been done and viewing the ruin she at once laid it to her brother Timothy. She heard his step behind her and the unfortunate hen she flung full into his face.

There was a smothered oath, and the hen came back with the force of a twenty pound shot.

Helen was mad. Her eyes were nearly put out with the feathery dust and dough, and she went at Timothy with true feminine zeal. She broke his watch-guard into a dozen pieces, crushed his dicky and began to pull his whiskers out by the roots when she suddenly remembered that Timothy had no whiskers to pull out by the roots.

But when she came to look closer she perceived that the man she had nearly annihilated was not Timothy, but James Henshaw.

Poor Helen burst into tears and fled into her chamber, the usual refuge for heroines; and James, after washing his face at the kitchen sink, went home sternly resolved never to marry a woman with such a temper as Helen Hays had.

The hen, meanwhile, who is the heroine, returned to the barn to establish herself on the ruins of her nest, determined to set if the heavens fell.

Mrs. Hays soon discovered her, and she having heard that dipping in water would cure "broodiness," she set forth for the brook with the fowl in her apron.

Mrs. Weaver, an old lady of very quarrelsome temperament, who resided near, and was at sword's point with Mrs. Hays, was just coming to the brook for a pail of water, and spied the yellow head of the bird peeping out from Mrs. Hays' apron.

"There!" she exclaimed, "now I've found out what puzzled me to death nigh about a week. I've found out where that yellow pullet has gone to. Mrs. Hays, I allers knowed you was a wicked, desateful woman, but I didn't think you'd steal."

"Steal? me steal? who are you talking to, Mrs. Weaver?" said Mrs. Hays on her dignity.

"I am talking to you, madam, that's who I'm talking to! You've stole my hen what I got over to Uncle Gillies, and paid for in sassaengers. She's a real Dorking. Give her to me right here or I'll use force."

"She's my hen, and you touch her if you dare!"

"I'll show you what I dare!" yelled Mrs. Weaver, growing purple, and seizing the ill-starred fowl by the tail, she gave a wrench, and the tail came out in her hand.

The sudden cessation of resistance upset Mrs. Weaver's balance and she fell backward into the brook, spluttering the mud and astonished polliwogs in every direction.

She was a spry woman, and was soon on her feet again ready to renew the assault.

"Give me my hen!" she cried, thrusting her fist into Mrs. Hays face, "you old hag and hypocrit you!" and she made a second dive at the bird.

The hen thought it proper to show her colors, and uttering anu nearthly yell, she flew out of the covert square into the face of Mrs. Weaver, which she raked down with her nails until it resembled the pages of a ledger, crossed and recrossed with red ink.

Mrs. Hays caught a stick of brushwood from the fence—Mrs. Weaver did the same, and a regular duel would probably have been fought if the bank of the creek had not suddenly gave way and precipitated both the indignant women into the water.

They scrambled out on opposite sides, and the hen sat perched on an apple tree and cackled in triumph,

The ladies searched themselves and by consent went home.—They have not spoken since.

The hen disappeared and was not seen until three weeks afterwards, when she made her appearance with eleven nice yellow chickens. She found some other fowl's nest, and had set in spite of fate.

But although not 'broken up' herself, she broke up two matches—for Cynthia Bennett was not at home the next time Timothy called, and Mrs. Henshaw never forgave Helen for having such a temper.

WILLIAM WIRT'S letter to his daughter on the "small sweet courtesies of life," contains a passage from which a deal of happiness might be learned: "I want to tell you a secret.—The way to make yourself pleasing to others is to show them attention. The whole world is like the miller at Mansfield, "who cared for nobody—no, not he, because nobody cared for him." And the whole world would serve you so, if you gave them the same cause. Let every one, therefore see that you do care for them, by showing them what Sterne so happily called the small courtesies, in which there is no parade, whose voice is too still to tease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little acts of attention, giving others the preference in every little enjoyment, at the table, in the field, walking, sitting, and standing."

"NEAT, AND NOT GAUDY."—Who can tell where the following epigram came from?

"Loud brayed an ass. Quoth Kate "My dear"—

And scornful was her carriage—

"One of your relatives I hear—"

"Yes, love," he said "by marriage."

It was written by some sharp, spiteful, malignant old bachelor, whose name we would particularly like to know.

Love once filled the bowl,  
Running o'er with blisses;  
Made my very soul  
Drunk with crimson kisses;  
But I drank it dry.  
Love has passed me by;  
O, the lees are bitter, bitter—  
Let me die!

## DOMESTIC RECIPES.

**TO PRESERVE HERBS.**—All kinds of herbs should be gathered on a dry day, just before or while in blossom. Tie them in bundles, and suspend them in a dry airy place, with the blossoms downward. When perfectly dry, wrap the medicinal ones in paper and keep them from the air. Pick off the leaves of those which are to be used in cooking, pound and sift them fine, keep the powder in bottles, corked up tight.—Dr. Page, of Washington, D. C., says that herbs should be bruised or crushed while in the green state, and then dried. When so treated, they retain their color and odor for a great length of time.

**A GOOD CONDIMENT.**—To one peck of green tomatoes, add eight onions and six peppers. Cut them in slices, sprinkle thoroughly with salt and let them remain over night. In the morning drain off the juice, cover with vinegar and boil five minutes. Again drain off the liquid, thus preventing fermentation. Then add a cup of sugar, mustard seed and spices. Place in a stone jar and cover with cold vinegar. To all lovers of high seasoned condiments this will prove desirable.

**CEMENT FOR BROKEN CROCKERY.**—Crockery ware will get broken by accident or careless handling, and often in such a way that it may be mended to be nearly as good as new.—Ground white lead paint in oil, with a little drying varnish or lacquer, makes a good cement for broken crockery ware. The white of egg mixed with fine flour of fresh air slaked lime makes a first-rate cement, and one that can readily be had by any housekeeper.

**INDIAN MEAL PUFFS.**—Into one quart of boiling milk stir eight tablespoonsfull of meal and four spoonsfull of sugar.—Boil five minutes, stirring constantly. When cool, add six well beaten eggs. Bake in buttered cups half an hour. Try them with a little butter and maple molasses, and see if they are not good.

**MOLASSES PIE.**—Take nine tablespoonsfull of molasses, six tablespoonsfull of good vinegar, one and a half tablespoonsfull of flour, a small piece of butter, a few slices of lemon or grated lemon peel; cover with a rich paste. This is decidedly the best substitute for apple pie.

**TO KEEP BEDS WELL AIRED.**—Nothing is more necessary than to fill a large stone bottle with boiling water, and put it into the bed, which, with the bolster and pillows, should be pressed round it in a heap. It is astonishing the number of hours it will be found warm. By this simple contrivance no one need fear giving a friend a "damp bed," even if it is only done once a fortnight. Care must be taken to have the bottle well corked, and to prevent accidents, it would be as well to tie it down.

**TO REMOVE IRON MOULDS.**—1. Rub the spot with a little powdered oxalic acid, or salts of lemon, and warm water; let it remain a few minutes, and well rinse it in clean water.—2. Wash the spots with a strong solution of cream of tartar and water; repeat if necessary, and dry in the sun.

**TO REMOVE A CRISTAL STOPPER.**—Drop a little oil with a feather between the stopper and the neck of the decanter, holding it near the fire, and working the stopper about, or at least endeavoring to do so. This plan is sure to succeed with perseverance.

**MUSTY BOTTLES OR JARS** are sweetened with lye or dissolved soda; allow it to remain in a short time, then scald and dry them. They will not must if a little salt is put in, or what is better, if cleansed when not in use.—*Above from German-town Telegraph.*

Pleasure is a ball that a child runs after so long as it keeps rolling, but which he kicks away from him the moment it stops.

## YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

"There is no such Word as Fail."

This sentence should be deeply impressed upon the hearts of the young. He who will not strike boldly in the battle of life, and conquer the opposing foe, must sink sooner or later into the slough of despond, and be forgotten by the on-marching army, whose lips are singing the pæan of victory. It were better for that one that he had never been born. Life is not a rose-laden path for carpet-knights to tread. No; its ways are rugged, and it is the brave in heart only that, fearlessly accepting its challenges doing battle as they move along, wins the goal. He who sets out with fear and trembling, dreading to meet foes seen and unseen, succumbs ere he has commenced the journey; but he who boldly adventures the path whether it leads to gloomy abysses or up giddy ascents, over morasses, through night-like forests, or into regions of perpetual snow, holding aloft his banner inscribed with the daring motto "There is no such word as Fail!" is victor in every fight. His heart beats quick, his eye brightens and his strong arm is nerved for battle when danger approaches. No thought has he of retreat—onward, onward he marches, driving his enemies before him! What cares he for these—was he not made to do or die! He will be victorious. Nothing shall deter him. He knows no such word as *fail*. Whatever he resolves on must be accomplished! He cannot succumb, though the world should press upon him. Death, rather, and he conquers! The hero of the field, he wears the laurel crown! It is only when Age overtakes him, palsying his arm, and stealing his strength of purpose, that he "wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams." Even then he is but subdued, not conquered. His task has been faithfully accomplished. His end is blessed!—Young man and young woman, if you would succeed in life, strike from your vocabulary the stumbling block to success—the word *fail*!

As several darkies were passing an agricultural implement store, one of them, pointing to a cultivator, said, "A man kin jist set on that thing and ride while he's a plowin'!" "Golly," replied another, "the derned rascals was too sharp to tink o' dat 'fore the niggers was free!"

WOOD SAWING MACHINERY—Farmer's Horse Powers, &c.—J. W. Mount, Medina Iron Works, Medina, N. Y.

CIDER PRESS SCREWS.—See advertisement of Rumsey & Co., Seneca Falls, New York.

BUSINESS COLLEGE—Philadelphia—address J. C. Mumford.

## OUR COUNTRY.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth cave, in Kentucky.

The greatest river in the world is the Mississippi, 4,100 miles in length.

The largest valley in the world is the Valley of the Mississippi, containing 500,000 square miles.

The greatest natural bridge in the world is that over Cedar Creek, in Virginia.

The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is the Iron Mountain of Missouri—350 feet high and two miles in circuit.

The longest railroad in the world is the Central Railroad of Illinois—730 miles long, and which cost \$15,000,000.

The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton, in New York which is 40½ miles long, and cost \$12,500,000.

The greatest number of clocks manufactured in the world is turned out by the small State of Connecticut.

The greatest number of miles of railroad, in proportion to its surface, of any country in the world, is in Massachusetts, which has over one mile to every square mile of its area.

The best and cheapest Agricultural journal now published—some people think—is the "MARYLAND FARMER," with its something less than 10,000 intelligent subscribers. It is published in the city that contains the greatest number of Monuments.

## SMILE AND BE CONTENTED.

The world grows old, and men grow cold  
To each while seeking treasure,  
And what with want, and care and toil,  
We scarce have time for pleasure,  
But never mind, that is a loss,  
Not much to be lamented;  
Life rolls on gaily if we will  
But smile and be contented.

If we are poor and would be rich,  
It will not be by pining:  
No, steady hearts and hopeful minds  
Are life's bright silver lining,  
There's ne'er a man that dared to hope,  
Hath of his choice repented;  
The happiest souls on earth are those  
Who smile and are contented.

When grief doth come to rack the heart,  
And fortune bids us sorrow,  
From hope we may a blessing reap,  
And consolation borrow,  
If thorns will rise where roses bloom,  
It cannot be prevented;  
So make the best of life you can,  
And smile and be contented.

An Eastern paper strikes the names of two subscribers from their list because they were recently hung. The publisher said he was compelled to be severe because he did not know their present address.

### Closing Exercises of Norwood School, Nelson Co., Virginia.

A correspondent who attended the late closing exercises of this School—and which we are induced to publish for the gratification of a large number of our readers who are patrons of the same—writes as follows:

"The close of the first session of this School, under the charge of William D. Cabell, Esq., was celebrated on Wednesday, June 27th, with appropriate exercises. As concerning one of the most successful enterprises of its class inaugurated in Virginia since the war, a brief account of its "Commencement" may not, to some of your readers, be without interest.

"A large gathering of persons, including much of the beauty of this and adjoining counties, by an early hour filled the spacious room set apart for the occasion, and by the time for beginning, every seat in doors, and all available standing space inside and outside was crowded.

"The exercises having been opened with prayer by the Rev. T. F. Martin, the 'Certificates of Distinction' attained by those young gentlemen who had passed with credit their Final Examinations, were distributed by the Principal. The Examinations, success in which is thus rewarded, are conducted on the University plan, and except when impracticable, *in writing*. A high standard of attainment being prescribed, these evidences of merit are with justice much esteemed both by students and their friends. While all were not, of course, equally successful—some, indeed, not at all so—it is worthy of remark and honorable mention that the whole number of Distinctions awarded amounted to an average of nearly three to each pupil present.

"The delivery of the Certificates of Distinction was followed by an address from R. G. H. Kean, Esq., of Lynchburg, the orator invited by the students for the occasion. We regret that space forbids more than a mere reference to this eloquent production. Perhaps its highest eulogy is found in the fact that for nearly an hour it secured the close attention of a mixed, add for the most part youthful audience, unbroken except by the bursts of genuine applause, which, at no infrequent intervals, testified the approbation of the listeners.

The next session of this popular School, with a full corps of teachers, will begin on the 5th of September.

### Washington College, Chestertown, Md.

The Annual Commencement Exercises of Washington College were held the latter part of July. J. Frank Hazell, Esq., of Smyrna, Del., delivered an address before the Mount Vernon Literary Society. The commencement exercises proper were as follows: Latin Salutatory and Oration on the "Love of Fame," by O. K. Benson of Anne Arundel county. "Beacon Lights" and "Valedictory," by J. T. Spencer of Queen Anne's county. "Beauty," by Milnor Jones of South Carolina. "Power of Eloquence," by C. T. Westcott of Kent. "England in the time of Cromwell," by E. F. C. Davis of Kent county. "Power of Imagination," by J. M. Brian of Anne Arundel county. Each of these gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on James G. Cannon of Warrenton, Va., Rev. J. C. Stewart of Frederick county, and Stephen J. Bradley of Queen Anne's. The Baccalaureate Address by the Principal, the Rev. A. J. Sutton, was as usual an intellectual feast. His theme, Social Progress, was eloquently and practically rendered.

### COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the prospectus in our columns of Colleges and Schools in Maryland and Virginia, all of which are deserving of patronage:

**Woodside Farm School**—Hyattsville, Prince George's Co. Md.—Dr. Montgomery Johns, Ph. D., Principal, late Prof. at Md. Agricultural College. A special course of instruction in the theory and practice of Agriculture and Horticulture is pursued at this school.

**Baltimore Female College**—Prof. N. C. Brooks, LL. D., principal, with a full corps of competent teachers. Mr. Brooks is too well known as an author and teacher, to need any commendation from us.

**Southern Literary Institute**—for Young Ladies—Baltimore, Md. This Institute is conducted by the accomplished and experienced Georgie A. Hulse McLeod, who is well known to parents and guardians throughout the South.

**Norwood School**—Nelson Co., Va.—Wm. D. Cabell, principal, a gentleman eminently qualified by education and training for the responsible position.

**Washington College**—Chestertown, Md.—Rev. A. Sutton, M. A., principal. This college was founded in 1782, the corner stone being laid by Gen. Washington. It has just terminated a prosperous session. It resumes "labor" during this month.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following figures show the number of pounds to the bushel of the articles enumerated, as follows:

Wheat.....	60
Shelled Corn.....	56
Corn in the ear.....	70
Peas.....	60
Rye.....	56
Oats.....	32
Barley.....	47
Irish Potatoes.....	56
Sweet Potatoes.....	55
White Beans.....	60
Castor Beans.....	46
Clover seed.....	60 to 64
Timothy Seed.....	45
Flax seed.....	56
Hemp seed.....	44
Blue Grass seed.....	14
Buckwheat.....	52
Dried Peaches.....	38
Dried Apples.....	24
Onions.....	57
Salt.....	50
Stone Coal.....	80
Malt.....	38
Bran.....	20
Turnips.....	55
Plastering Hair.....	8
Unslacked Lime.....	80
Corn Meal.....	48
Fine Salt.....	55
Ground Peas.....	24
Orchard Grass.....	14
Herd's Grass.....	12
Millet.....	42 to 45
Hungarian Grass.....	58 to 60
A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains 1 barrel.	
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 bushel.	
A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.	
A box 4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep, contains half gallon.	
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.	
Ten gallons pickled onions, 83 pounds.	
Ten gallons of sour krout, 81 pounds.	

Cows and heifers should have a little linseed or linseed cake daily, for three months before they come in.

ONE HUNDRED pounds Wheat Meal contains ten pounds flesh.

ELEVEN QUARTS of MILK will make 1 lb. Butter.

TEN POUNDS of MILK will make 1 lb. Cheese.

**STEEP FOR SEED WHEAT**.—A steep for seed wheat is thus given in an English journal: "Mix one pound of chloride of lime with one gallon of water; after which, let it stand to settle for a short time, and draw off the clear solution. In this, steep the seed wheat for two hours; then drain, and dry with a sufficient quantity of sand and ashes."

**NAVASSA GUANO.**—R. W. L. Rasin, Esq., Agent of the Navassa Phosphate Company, presents to the public the claims of Navassa Guano, with analysis of Dr. Liebig. This Guano has been extensively used for a number of years, both in this country and in Europe, and the largely increasing demand for the manufacture of Super Phosphate is an evidence of its value and growing popularity.

**TURNER'S "EXCELSIOR."**—In order to compete with the reduction in price of Peruvian Guano, the Messrs. J. J. Turner & Co., Baltimore, manufacturers of "Turner's Excelsior," have, as will be seen by their advertisement, reduced the price of the same to \$70. This fertilizer, heretofore sold at \$80, has long maintained a standard of uniformity.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF HARDY  
BULBS AND FLORAL GUIDE.—Copies of this beautiful  
Catalogue is just received, handsomely illustrated with nu-  
merous engravings. The lover of flora's treasures will not  
fail to secure one of these Catalogues. Price, Ten Cents.  
Address, James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

**FARM, STOCK, IMPLEMENTS AND CROPS FOR SALE.**—Rev. George Morrison offers his Farm, Stock, &c., for sale on the 25th of September, near Sweet Air, Baltimore County. See advertisement.

"TINGLEY CHURN."—J. M. Griffith & Co., Baltimore, offer for sale this simple and valuable Churn. They have given satisfaction to all who have used them.

**SUPERIOR PLOW CASTINGS.**—E. Whitman & Sons, Baltimore, offer to farmers and the Trade a large stock of superior Plow Castings, of their own Casting. See their advertisement.

EXHIBITION OF THE WISCONSIN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The 13th Fair of this Society takes place at Janesville, Wis., on Sept. 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th. To J. W. Hoyt, Esq., Secretary, we are indebted for a card of invitation to attend the same—but "distance must lend enchantment to the view," this year.

## BALTIMORE MARKETS---Aug. 27.

Prepared for the "MARYLAND FARMER" by JOHN MERRYMAN & CO., BALTIMORE.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

ASHES—Pots scarce at \$8.50@ \$9; Pearl nominal.  
BEESWAX—Prime yellow 40 cts.  
COFFEE—Rio 17½@20 cts. gold for good to prime; La-  
guayra 18½@19½ cts. gold; Java 25@26 cts. gold.  
COTTON—

	Upland.	Gulf.
Ordinary. ....	25 cts.	27@28 cts.
Good Ordinary. ....	28 cts.	30@31 cts.
Low Middling. ....	31 cts.	32@33 cts.
Middling. ....	33@34 cts.	35@36 cts.
Good Middling. ....	38 cts.	39
FEATHERS—Prime Southern live geese 70@80 cts; or-		
dinary qualities 60@65 cts.		

No. 1 Mackerel, Bay Shore.....	\$23.00@27.00.
" " " "	18.00@24.00.
" " large new .....	14.00@14.50.
Herrings, Shore (split).....	5.00@ 6.00.
" Labrador.....	5.50@ 6.50.
" Halifax (gibbed).....	3.50@ 4.50.
" Magdalen.....	3.25@ 3.50.
" Potomac and Susquehanna.....	8.50@ 9.00.
" North Carolina.....	7.50@ 8.00.
Hake (new) $\nabla$ 100 lbs.....	2.75@ 3.50.
New scale Herrings $\nabla$ box.....	75 @ 85.
No. 1 " " " ".....	70 @ 75.
Codfish (new).....	8.00@ 9.00.

**DRIED FRUIT**—Apples 15@18 cts.; blackberries 18@20 cts.; cherries 30 cts.; whortleberries 10@12 cts. No peaches offering.

FLOUR—

Howard Street	Superand Cut Extra	.....	\$10.50	@	\$10.75
"	"	Shipping Extra	.....	12.00	@ 12.50
"	"	High Grades	.....	13.00	@ 13.50
"	"	Family	.....	14.50	@ 15.00
Ohio	Super and Cut Extra	.....	none.		
"	Shipping Extra	.....	00.00	@	00.00
"	Retailing Brands	.....	11.50	@	12.50
"	Family	.....	14.00	@	14.50
Northwestern	Super	.....	9.00	@	10.25
do	Extra	.....	11.00	@	12.00
City Mills	Super	.....	10.00	@	10.50
"	Standard Brands Extra	.....	13.50	@	14.00
Baltimore,	Welch's & Greenfield Family	.....	16.00	@	00.00
"	High grade Extra	.....	15.00	@	00.00
Flour, new		.....	5.50	@	5.75
Corn Meal, City Mills and Brywine		.....	4.50	@	4.75

**GRAIN**—Grain of all descriptions has been in good supply, the market having a downward tendency. *Wheat*—fair to prime white \$2.75@33; choice do. for seed \$3.20@3.25; common to primed red \$2.40@2.75; choice do. \$2.80. *Corn*—good to prime white \$1.40@1.03; yellow 90@92 cts; yellow mixed 90 cts. *Oats*—good to prime 46@49 cts. *Rye*—95 cents.

## FERTILIZERS—

FERTILIZERS.			
No. 1 Peruvian Guano.....	\$ 90	½	ton of 2000 lbs.
Stable Pacific Guano.....	65	½	ton "
Flour of Bone.....	65	½	ton "
Turner's Excelsior.....	70	½	ton "
Turner's Ammo. S. Phos.....	60	½	ton "
Coe's Ammo. S. Phos.....	60	½	ton "
Baugh's Raw Bone S. Phos.....	60	½	ton "
Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate.....	55	½	ton "
do. Super Phosphate of Lime.....	60	½	ton "
Rhodes' S. Phos.....	57½	½	ton " bags.
Rhodes' do.....	55	½	ton " bbls.
Phillips' do.....	60	½	ton "
Mapes' do.....	60	½	ton "
Bone Dust.....	45	½	ton "
Horner's Bone Dust.....	40	½	ton "
Dissolved Bones.....	56	½	ton "
Plaster.....	20	½	ton 2340 lbs.
"A A" Mexican Guano.....	33	½	ton of 2000 lbs.
"A" do.....	30	½	ton "
Kimberly's Cereal Fertilizer.....	30	½	ton "
Fish Guano, in bags or barrels,...	68	½	ton "
do coarse, in orig. packages	50	½	ton "
Bruce's Fertilizer.....	50	½	ton "
Berger & Burtz's S. Phos. of Lime	55	½	ton "
Sulphuric acid, 4½ c. ½ lb.—(Carboy \$3.)			
HAY AND STRAW—Good to prime baled Timothy			
21¢@\$23. Rye Straw \$20@21.			

MILL FEED—Extra middlings 55@60 cts; common do. 33@35 cts; Brownstuffs 18@20 cts. per bushel.

MOLASSES—Porto Rico 60@75 cts; Cuba Muscovado 48@60 cts; Cuba clayed 42@45 cts; English Island 60@78 cts.

**NAVAL STORES**—Spirits of turpentine 66@67 cts; common rosin \$2.75@\$3; No. 2 \$4; No. 1 \$5@\$6; white \$8 per bbl.; tar \$2.75@\$3.

**PROVISIONS**—Bacon shoulders 17½ cts; do. sides 20½ @21 cts; sugar cured hams 25@26 cts; Bulk Meats, 16¼ for shoulders, 18¼ for sides; Mess Pork \$34.

SALT—Ground Alum \$2.10@ \$2.15 per sack in lots; fine \$3.10@ \$3.25; Turk's Island 60 cts. per bushel.

SEEDS—Clover \$7.50@\$8; Timothy \$5@\$5.50; Flax \$3.50@\$3.55.

SUGAR—Cuba and E. Island common to good refiners 10¼@11 cts; grocers 11¼@12¼ cts; do. prime 12½@13 cts; Porto Rico common to good grocers 11½@13 cts; prime to choice 13¾@14¼ cts; Havana 11¾; Brazil 11@11¼.

TOBACCO-

1	BAAC			
1	Maryland	frosted to common	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00
	"	sound common	3.50	4.00
	"	middling	5.00	5.50
	"	good to fine brown	10.00	15.00
	"	fancy	17.00	20.00
	"	upper country	3.00	30.00
	"	ground leaves, new	3.00	12.00
1	Ohio	Inferior to good common	5.00	8.00
	"	brown	9.00	12.50
	"	good and fine red and spangled	14.00	17.00
	"	fine yellow and fancy	20.00	30.00

WHISKEY—Western \$2 35 per gallon.  
WOOL—Unwashed 30@32 cts; tub washed 50@53 cts;  
pulled 30@35 cts. per pound.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET—Inferior \$5.50@ \$6; common \$6.50@ \$7; fair \$7.50; good \$8@ \$8.50; prime \$9@ \$9.25

SHEEP—clipped 5@6 cts. No wool sheep in the market.  
HOGS—15@16 cts.

# VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, OF HARDY BULBS,

FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1866, And  
**FLORAL GUIDE,**

Is now published. It contains descriptions of the best

**Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses, Lilies, &c.**

With full descriptions and plain and full directions for Planting, Culture, Prices, &c. Illustrated, with numerous fine engravings, and a beautiful colored plate of the

**Single and Double Tulip and Scilla.**

My importations from the best Bulb Growers of Holland is this season larger than ever before, and I flatter myself the finest lot of Bulbs ever brought to this country.

## THIS CATALOGUE AND GUIDE

Is published for the benefit of my customers, and I will forward it to every one as rapidly as possible. To all others, I charge ten cents per copy, which is not half the cost. Postage pre-paid to all. All lovers of flowers who design to plant Bulbs this fall will find it to their interest to obtain my Catalogue. Address,

**JAMES VICK,**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

sept2t

## SAUL'S NURSERIES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The undersigned offers for the fall trade, an extensive stock of vigorous, well grown Fruit Trees.

**PEACH TREES**—all the leading kinds—a fine stock of splendid trees.

**PEAR TREES**—standard and dwarf, a large stock, fine, also Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarines, Figs, &c.

**GRAPE VINES**—Delaware, Concord, Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Creveling, Diana, Maxatawny, Roger's Hybrids, &c.

Pear, Plum, Quince, Mahalb and Marretti Stocks.

**STRAWBERRIES**—are grown extensively; fine plants of the new and standard kinds can be supplied—splendid new foreign kinds, Tetian J. Powel, Premiers, President, Prince of Wales, Sir Jos. Paxton, &c. *New Native*—New Jersey Scarlet, Russell's Prolific, Buffalo, French's Seedling, Green Prolific, &c. *The Standard Berries of our Washington Market*—Jucunda, Seedling Eliza, Victoria, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany, &c.

The **NEW ROSES** of 1865, including that finest of all yellow roses, "Marechal Niel."

**MONTHLY CARNATIONS**—large plants for winter blooming.

New Chrysanthemums, Phloxes, Fuchsias, &c., and other plants suitable for Florists.

Zonal and Variegated Geraniums of the newest kinds.

**DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS**—direct from one of the best growers in Holland. With everything pertaining to the nursery business. Catalogues mailed to applicants.

**JOHN SAUL,**  
Washington, D. C.

sept-2t

## 'PHILADELPHIA,

The **LARGEST, BEST and MOST PRODUCTIVE HARDY RASPBERRY**, stood unprotected, the cold of 16° below zero and 105° above zero.

**Metcalfs Early and Agriculturist STRAWBERRIES.**

**WILSON'S EARLY** and Kittatinny Blackberries. Other Vines, Plants and Trees for sale. Send for catalogues, gratis.

**WILLIAM PARRY,**  
Cinnamonson, N. J.

sep-6t

## PUBLIC SALE

OF

**Stock, Farming Utensils, Crops, &c.**

I WILL SELL ON

**Tuesday, September 25th, 1866,**

At my Farm, at SWEET AIR, Baltimore Co., my Stock, Farming Utensils, and Crops, consisting of Wheat and Oats in the grain, Hay in the stack, and Corn in the shuck.

My superior Kentucky **JACK, CORPORAL**—a black buggy Mare—and a fine Saddle Horse, will be sold at the same time.

The Farm, with superior improvements, will be offered for sale on the same day.

Terms made known at sale.

**GEORGE MORRISON.**

**SAM'L G. WILSON, Auctioneer.**

se-1t

## OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS.

Our plants this year are of superior quality; notwithstanding the general failure of seeds last spring to grow, we are enabled to reduce our last year's prices to six dollars per 1000, or fifty dollars per 10,000, for this Fall's delivery only. Instructions for managing Osage Hedges, gratis to all applicants.

**THOMAS MEEHAN, Nurseryman,**  
Germantown, Pa.

sept-2t

## Early Goodrich Potatoes.

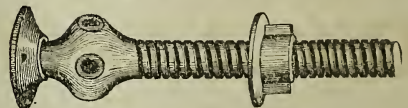
This variety has proved itself the *Best Early*, and the demand for seed last year could not be supplied. A. W. Harrison, of Philadelphia, has distinguished himself by his healthy and judicious system of raising Potatoes. We have secured a portion of his crop for our customers. Price per bushel, \$3.50; price per barrel, \$9.00. For Harrison's mode of growing, see Circulars, which we send gratis.

**THOS. MEEHAN, Nurseryman,**  
Germantown, Pa.

sept-2t

## CIDER PRESS SCREWS,

\$15 EACH, OR \$30 PER PAIR.



We are making the Cheapest and Best CIDER PRESS SCREWS in the world. Whole length, 4 feet; length of thread, 3½ feet; diameter of Screw, 4 inches. Send for Circular. Address,

**RUMSEY & CO.,**

SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

se-1t\*

## WOOD-SAWING MACHINERY.

**FARMER'S HORSE POWERS, &c.**

For Illustrated Circulars containing description, price, &c., &c., address

**J. W. MOUNT, Medina Iron Works,**  
Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.

septf

*Business College*  
*Philadelphia Pa.*  
*Send for Circular*  
*Address B. C. Mumford.*

se-4t\*

## EDUCATIONAL.

### Southern Literary Institute, SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. GEORGIA A. HULSE McLEOD, Principal. Residence, the Mansion of the late Dr. EDMONSON, North west corner of FRANKLIN and GILMOR STREETS.

Entrance on Gilmor Street,

Baltimore, Md.

Southern by birth and Southern in her sympathies and affections, the Principal cordially invites the attention of Southern parents and guardians to her Literary Institute. She has already evinced her deep interest in the South by offering through the "Ladies of the Southern Relief Association of Baltimore," one full free scholarship, including Board, Tuition, &c., for her native State, Florida, and one free scholarship for Tuition for each of the other Ten Southern States, applications for which to be made through the above Association.

The location is most desirable. The large and commodious Mansion is situated on the most elevated ground in the western suburbs of the city of Baltimore, and is surrounded by thirty acres of land beautifully adorned with ornamental trees and shrubbery. The dormitories are spacious and well-ventilated.

The course of Instruction, in each department, English, French, Classical, and Mathematical, is thorough.

The object of the Principal is to combine the advantages of a first Class educational establishment with the comforts and pleasures of Home.

The annual Session commences the second Monday in September, 1866, and ends the last Wednesday in June, 1867.

Address the Principal for Circulars.

#### REFERENCES:

Among the numerous references which might be given, are the following:

Rev. Geo. C. M. Roberts, M. D., D. D., Baltimore.  
" Henry Slicer, D. D., "  
" John Poisal, "  
" John A. Williams, "  
" Thomas E. Bond, M. D. "  
" Bishop Doggett, Virginia.  
" John E. Edwards, D. D., Virginia,  
John H. B. Latrobe, Esq., Baltimore.  
Charles J. Baker, Esq., "  
Dr. John F. Innerarity, Mobile, Ala.  
Hon Judge Sharkey, Jackson, Miss.  
Dr. John I. Hulse, Florida.  
E. S. Hough, Esq, Alexandria, Va.

septf

### NORWOOD SCHOOL,

Nelson Co., Va.

WM. D. CABELL, Graduate University of Va., Principal.  
L. M. BLACKFORD, M. A., "  
E. CUNNINGHAM, Jr., 1st Honor Grad. V. M. I.  
WALLER HOLLADAY, Univ. Va.

The object of this School is to prepare youths for the University of Virginia, or for immediate entrance upon the duties of life. The Course of Instruction includes all the elements of academic preparation for the University, and the method of teaching is, as far as practicable, adapted to that pursued at that Institution.

Besides Languages and Mathematics, the English Branches receive full attention. Penmanship is daily practiced, and regular instruction in Book-keeping and Forms of Business is given by the Rev. T. F. Martin, an experienced accountant and teacher.

For qualifications of Instructors, reference is invited to the Faculties of the University of Virginia and Virginia Military Institute.

The next session of this School will begin on Wednesday, September 5th, 1866, and close on Wednesday June, 26th, 1867.

Terms reasonable. Write for circular or catalogue to  
WM. D. CABELL, Principal,  
Norwood, P. O., Nelson Co., Va.

se-ft

### BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.



The NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution opens SEPTEMBER 3d, 1866.

The College was incorporated in 1849—is liberally endowed by the State, and affords every facility for a thorough, accomplished and Christian education. One pupil from each county in the State is educated without charge, on the State scholarships, several of which are now vacant.

During the past Session 135 pupils were in attendance, of whom 27 were from the South.

#### FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

Prof. N. C. BROOKS, LL. D., Ancient Languages.

Prof. THOMAS LUCY, A. M., Mathematics, &c.

Prof. R. L. PEET, German Language.

Prof. A. WEIDENBACH, Oil Painting, &c.

Prof. A. GLASER, Penmanship and Drawing.

Miss K. A. BRADLEY, Belles Lettres, &c.

Miss D. L. COSTIGAN, Ornamental Branches.

Mrs. M. A. SIMMONS, English and History.

Mad. A. DUBREUIL, French Language.

Mad. F. PRIESCHALL, French Governness.

Mad. A. R. BONAVITA, Vocal Music.

Mrs. A. L. POLSTER, Piano and Guitar.

Catalogues may be had by addressing

sept2t\*

N. C. BROOKS, LL. D., President.

### WOODSIDE FARM SCHOOL

ADJOINING THE

### Maryland Agricultural College.

The FALL SESSION of this School will begin on the

#### SECOND WEEK OF SEPTEMBER,

The course of study embraces the usual English and Commercial branches, Classical, Mathematical and Scientific elementary instruction; with a special course in the Theory and Practice of Agriculture and Horticulture—Systematic drill at Gymnasium, and out-door exercise, during eight months of the year, obligatory upon each pupil.

TERMS—For boarders, \$400.00 per year of 10 months; day scholars, \$88.00, payable semi-annually, *in advance*.

For particulars, apply to the Principal, late Professor of Chemistry and Natural Sciences in Agricultural College of Maryland.

Dr. MONTGOMERY JOHNS, Ph. D.

P. O. HYATTSVILLE,

Prince Georges's Co., Maryland.

au-2t

Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways  
Wagons, Harness, &c.

FOR SALE AT

**HOFF & MILLER'S**

GREAT BAZAAR,

35, 37 and 39 NORTH STREET,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

1000 Sets of Wagon Harness,  
500 Sets Ambulance Harness,  
100 Sets Single Wagon Harness,  
50 Sets Cart Harness,  
200 Four-horse Wagons,  
100 Two-horse Wagons,  
50 Ambulances—50 Carts,  
1000 Bridles, 2500 Halters, 500 Collars,  
1000 lbs. of Canvas, suitable for Wagon Cov-  
ers and Awnings,  
3000 Bags—500 Single Trees,  
1000 Fifth Chains and Spreaders.

Also, Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Jaggers, Jer-  
sey, Germantowns, Sulkies, Express Wagons,  
Harness, &c.

We have a large assortment of the above on hand,  
which will be sold *low for Cash*. Persons wishing  
to purchase any of the above will do well to give  
us a call before purchasing.

HOFF & MILLER,

my-6t 35, 37 and 39 NORTH ST., BALTIMORE.

**200,000 GRAPE VINES**

FOR SALE THIS FALL,

At reasonable prices, all grown in open air, healthy  
and vigorous, well rooted, and fine canes, and of the  
best possible quality. We have all the leading vari-  
eties at low prices.

**50,000 CONCORD LAYERS,**

at \$100 per thousand.

**100,000 GRAPE CUTTINGS,**

CURRENTS, RASPBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES,  
STRAWBERRIES and RHUBARB.

Strawberries of all the new and leading varieties.  
We being the first in this section to offer to the pub-  
lic, "PERRY'S SEEDLING," the very best variety  
now cultivated, both for size, flavor and productiveness,  
ripening one week earlier than most of the  
new varieties. Mr. Perry challenges the world to  
compete with him or produce its superior. He ob-  
tained a special premium at the *Strawberry Show* in  
New York, last year.

Price, \$3 per doz.; \$20 per 100; \$175 per thous-  
and.

Send for circular.

**J. BURKHOLDER & WILSON,**

BENDERSVILLE, ADAMS CO.,

jj-3t

Pennsylvania.

A cow should always be milked before she is fed,  
as her attention then is given to the milking, and  
her milk will come readily.

**BONE DUST.**

THE PURE ARTICLE ONLY.

NO ADULTERATION.

Farmers and Gardeners cannot be too careful in  
purchasing their Manures, as they are obliged to  
depend entirely on the character of the Manufacturer  
for the quality of the article sold. None but Chem-  
ists can detect a mixture in Bone Dust.

The Subscriber has always on hand at

**MARKET PRICE,**

A Large Supply of the same kind of Bone Dust  
that he has been manufacturing for the last

TWENTY YEARS.

**JOSHUA HORNER,**

Corner Chew & Sterling Sts.

ap-6t

**BALTIMORE, Md**

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY  
OF THE AGE.

THE NONPAREIL FRENCH

**GUANO**

NOW OFFERED BY THE

**Nonpareil French Fertilizer Co.**

To Farmers, Planters, Gardeners and others, pos-  
sesses the most surprising *advantages* over all others,  
being free from all the *objections* usually urged  
against other varieties.

The attention of those interested is invited to this  
truly wonderful *discovery*. It is cheaper than any  
other fertilizer now in use, being only \$60 per ton,  
and is *superior to Peruvian* at \$110 per ton.

A host of references and recommendations can be  
given.

Address,

**J. B. CAREY & CO.**

No. 23 CHEAPSIDE,

aug-ly

Baltimore, Md.

A lady, speaking of the gathering of lawyers to  
dedicate a new court house, said she supposed they  
had gone "to view the grounds where they must  
shortly lie!"

# NAVASSA GUANO.

## THE NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY

Are now importing this most valuable Phosphate, and take pleasure in offering it to the Fertilizing Trade generally.

Having at great expense adopted the latest and most approved machinery for working this extensive deposit, can assure the manufacturers of Fertilizers of a present and future supply of the

## RICHEST PHOSPHATIC GUANO NOW IMPORTED.

We call your particular attention to the fact that our guano is sold by analysis, the price depending upon the amount of Phosphoric Acid or Phosphate of Lime it contains, thereby offering a guarantee seldom, if ever before offered—the purchaser having the privilege of selecting any competent chemist to analyze the Guano, at our expense. The article is very uniform in quality, as you will see by reference to the following ANALYSIS OF CARGOES lately imported and sold to our best manufacturers of Superphosphates, &c., for whom these determinations were made:—

ANALYSIS of Cargo Navassa Guano Ex. Brig  
"Matilda B," Baltimore, May 26, 1866.

Moisture, - - - -	6.90
Carbonic Acid, - - - -	2.95
Sulphuric " - - - -	trace.
Phosphoric " - - - -	32.30
Lime, - - - -	37.21

Or, Bone Phosphate of Lime, 70.51  
Signed, G. A. LIEBIG.

ANALYSIS of Cargo Navassa Guano Ex. Brig  
"Romance," May 20, 1866.

Phosphoric Acid, - - - -	32.31
Equivalent to Bone Phosphate of Lime, 70.52	
Signed, CHAS. H. BRADFORD,	
Guano Inspector.	

ANALYSIS of Cargo Ex. Schr. "Four Sisters,"  
Philadelphia, April 20, 1866

Phosphoric Acid, - - - -	33.00
Bone Phosphate of Lime, - - - -	72.04
Signed, F. A. GENTH.	

ANALYSIS Cargo Ex. Brig "Romance," Balti-  
more, July 25, 1866.

Moisture, - - - -	3.89
Organic Matter & Combined Moisture, 20.06	
Lime, - - - -	39.45
Phosphoric Acid, - - - -	32.61

Equivalent to Bone Phos. of Lime, 70.66  
Other ingredients not estimated, 3.99  
Signed, A. SNOWDEN PIGGOTT.

ANALYSIS of Cargo of Navassa Guano Ex. Brig  
"Jno. Geddes," New York, July 28th, 1866.

Silica and Insoluble Matter - - - -	2.96
Organic Matter - - - -	4.05
Moisture Expelled at 212°, - - - -	4.95
Bone Phosphate of Lime, - - - -	64.13
Containing of Phosphoric Acid, 29.37.	
Bone Phosphate of Magnesia, - - - -	1.32
Containing of Phosphoric Acid, .71.	
Phosphate of Iron and Alumina, - - - -	5.11
Containing of Phosphoric Acid, 3.26.	
Sulphate of Lime, - - - -	1.18
Carbonate of Lime, - - - -	3.50
Oxide of Iron and Alumina, - - - -	10.09
Lime with Organic Acids, - - - -	1.60
Alkaline Salts and loss, - - - -	1.11

100.

Total Phosphoric Acid, 33.34; equivalent to Bone  
Phosphate of Lime, 72.79.

Signed, C. ELTON BUCK.

ANALYSIS of Cargo Ex. Schr. "Light Boat," ar-  
rived at Richmond, Va., August, 1866.

Moisture a 100°, - - - -	8.21
Phosphoric Acid, - - - -	31.92

Equal to 69.69 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime.

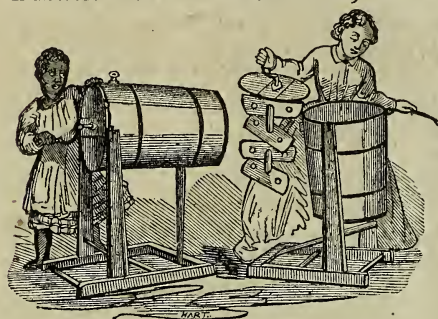
Signed, G. A. LIEBIG.

The Navassa Phosphate Co. are prepared to furnish a supply of this Guano upon ap-  
plication to their agent,

**R. W. L. RASIN,**  
**32 SOUTH STREET,**  
**BALTIMORE.**

# TINGLEY'S IMPROVED CHURN.

PATENTED AUG. 11, 1863.



For Convenience, Durability and Cheapness.  
**IT IS UNSURPASSED.**

1st. It is the "old barrel churn," while at the same time, it can be as readily cleaned as a common tub.

2d. In facilities for cleaning—as we remove the entire head and dasher in an instant, when it can be thoroughly cleaned in every part, and left open, when not in actual use, for ventilation by fresh air.

3d. The Dasher is one of the best points in a churn—the blades being placed on the shaft at an angle of 90 degrees from a line, and in opposite directions; throws the cream to the right and left lengthwise of the churn; the propulsion endwise bearing upon the shaft, and not upon the hand of the operator, thereby lessening the labor of churning nearly one-half.

4th. By this improved Dash, good, sweet, solid butter has been made in from five to fifteen minutes; while by simply dropping the Churn to an upright position, and turning the Dasher on an angle of 90 degrees, back and forth, the butter will be collected into one solid lump while in the milk. All good butter-makers will appreciate this.

5th. This Churn is on a shifting stand, so arranged that the Churn never need be lifted or handled, in emptying or filling, thus saving an immense amount of labor.

Fig. 1 shows the Churn in working order. Fig. 2 shows it after the clasp which confines the head has been loosened and the head and dasher removed—this is done in a moment.

We are prepared to fill orders at the following prices—

No. 1—	capacity	6 gallons—	\$6.50
" 2—	"	8 "	—7.00
" 3—	"	12 "	—7.50
" 4—	"	15 "	—8.00
" 5—	"	20 "	—8.50

Address all orders to

**JOHN M. GRIFFITH & CO.,**  
NO. 49 N. PACA STREET,  
BALTIMORE, MD.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Portable Cider Mills and Presses, Threshers and Cleaners, Wheat Fans—Field, Grass and Garden Seeds, &c.

# SHELL LIME.

Lime for Agricultural or Building purposes, for sale by cargo or less quantity at our kilns, Canton, or No. 3 Exchange Place.

Agents for LODI CO'S SPOUDRETTE; GROUND BONES, warranted pure. MEAT AND BONE GUANO, from Indianapolis, Ind.

BOWEN & MERCER,  
No. 3 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

# SEEDS! SEEDS! NEW CROP.

RUTA BAGA, RED TOP, and every other variety of Turnip Seed.

MILLET,  
HUNGARIAN GRASS,  
JAPANESE MILLET,  
and BUCKWHEAT,  
All warranted Fresh and Genuine. For sale by

**E. WHITMAN & SONS,**  
24 S. Calvert-st., Baltimore.

# SHEEP.



I am prepared to furnish MERINO SHEEP, shorn, by the car load, at Baltimore, for from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per head. A few choice COTSWOLD EWES and LAMBS, as well as MERINO EWES and LAMBS on hand. Call and see them, and select samples for ordinary flocks.

T. C. PETERS.  
West Friendship, Howard Co., Md., May 1866.

# Private Sale of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.



The subscriber offers at private sale the whole of his BLOODED STOCK, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS.

THOMAS HUGHLETT,  
Trappe P. O., Talbot Co., Md.



# FOR SALE.



SHORT HORNS of first class Pedigrees, &c., from recent importations—also SOUTH DOWN and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Thoroughbred and Trotting HORSES, and Essex SWINE.

A. B. CONGER, Haverstraw, N. Y.

JNO. ROBIN McDANIEL.

JAS. J. IRBY.

**McDANIEL & IRBY,**  
Commission Merchants  
15 BRIDGE STREET,  
LYNCHBURG, VA.

## PITTS OR BUFFALO THRESHING MACHINE,

Which I offer to the public for 1866,

WITH BAGGERS ATTACHED,

Is superior to any machine offered for strength, durability and elegance of style. In operation it is vastly superior, and is the fastest Combined Thresher and Cleaner in the world.

I have been a practical Thresher and Dealer in Machines for fifteen years, and have spent time and money to get the best Thresher, and have found none equal to the Pitts or Buffalo Threshing Machine.

THE PITTS PATENT

## Double Pinion Horsepower

For 8 or 10 Horses,

Stands unrivalled for simplicity, strength, durability and ease of draft, and would recommend it to all farmers who use Powers for driving machinery of different kinds.

Repairs or Castings for the different parts of these machines constantly on hand.

JOHN WELLER,

FREDERICK CITY,

un-1f

Agent for Western Maryland.

## C. B. ROGERS,

133 Market Street, Philadelphia,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd,  
And Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.

Garden Seeds—Seed Wheat.

CANARY, HEMP AND RAPE SEED.  
febl

## THE STATE OF GEORGIA, AND HER AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES!!!

From a personal knowledge and practical experience of more than twenty years, of the local advantages and relative value of lands in the different sections of this State,

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is enabled to give or communicate reliable and valuable information to parties, capitalist, immigrants, emigration and manufacturing companies, of the most valuable and profitable *saw mill and timber lands*—especially in the counties lying upon the Ogeeche River and the "Central Railroad" parallel to the river. Also the most desirable farms and eligible cotton plantations—including *growing crops, live stock of all kinds*, with complete outfits of every description in Burke county—the soil and climate of which have always been celebrated for the production of EXTRA QUALITY OF UPLANDS AND SILK COTTONS, distinguished for LENGTH AND STRENGTH OF STAPLE, so much appreciated and sought by manufacturers throughout the world.

Compensation in all cases in proportion to the value of services rendered. Address, J. V. JONES,  
aug-3t Herndon, Burke County, Georgia.

## HIGHTSTOWN NURSERIES, NEW JERSEY.

120,000 PEACH TREES of all the leading market varieties, of which 40,000 are the Hale's Early—the earliest by two weeks, and the hardest of any known variety.

Also, Apples, Pears and Cherries—both standard and dwarf—Plums, Nectarines, &c. Hale's Early Buds from bearing trees.

A large stock of Strawberry Plants, including Agriculturist, Wilson's Albany, Jucunda. Blackberries, Raspberries—including the Philadelphia—and other small fruits. Osage Orange for Hedging.

For circulars, address,  
aug-3t

ISAAC PULLEN,

Hightstown, N. J.

## E. MILLS & SONS,

Are prepared to execute all kinds of

Metallic Roofing, Spouting, Factory  
Work, &c.

18 WATER STREET,—BALTIMORE.

All kinds of Factory Work, such as Spinning Frame Cylinders, Colton cans, &c., worked up from one sheet of tin, avoiding the old mode of piecing. A long experience in Factory work justifies us in guaranteeing satisfaction.  
je-ly \*

## LIGHTNING RODS.

We are prepared to furnish HAWLEY'S PATENT EXCELSIOR LIGHTNING RODS; also the common iron or GALVANIZED RODS. All work put up by us kept in repair free of charge. Old jobs repaired and new points furnished on short notice.

L. J. HAWLEY & CO.,

147 W. Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.

P. S.—Rods and Trimmings furnished to dealers, and State and County rights for sale of patent rod.  
ap6t

B. WASKEY'S



Furniture Warerooms,

No. 3 N. Gay Street, Baltimore.



Always on hand a large assortment of FURNITURE, consisting of

PARLOR SUITS in Hair Cloth, Rapp, &c.

CHAMBER SUITS in Walnut and Wood.

Also, COTTAGE SUITS.

Walnut and Oak HALL SUITS.

Walnut and Oak DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

DESKS and CHAIRS of all descriptions.

FEATHER BEDS, MATTRESSES, SELF-ROCKING

CRADLES, BEST SPRING BOTTOMS in use.

ROCKING CHAIRS without Rockers.

oct-1y

## LANGSTROTH'S

PATENT

## Movable Comb BEE HIVE.

Individual and Territorial Rights to use this hive and also sample hives, may be had of the undersigned, owner of the Patent for the State of Maryland, two southern counties of Delaware and elsewhere.

RICHARD COLVIN,

No. 77 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

seply

# SUPERIOR PLOW CASTINGS.

We are now prepared to furnish our customers with the best Plow Castings ever made in this country. They are all guaranteed to fit perfectly—made of the best quality of iron, with the points and edges chilled, and ought to be sold for at least 33 per cent. more than the inferior articles manufactured by inexperienced parties who have started Foundries in various parts of the country with no knowledge of the business, and are travelling over the country offering their Castings at seemingly very low prices; but in reality getting for them all that THEY are worth. We have, however, determined to sell our Castings at the same price, that our customers may not be induced to buy an inferior article on account of the price. We consider that we have arrived at perfection in the manufacture of Plow Castings, and we now invite our customers to give them a trial.

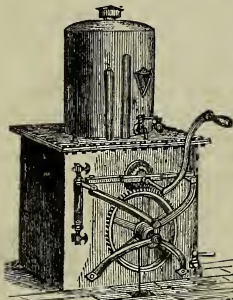
CASTINGS for every style of Plow in use kept constantly on hand, and PLOWS of every description, for sale by

**E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.**

## MONUMENTAL AUTOMATIC GAS CO. OF BALTIMORE,

Is prepared to furnish Machines of capacity sufficient for

**Private Residencies, Public Buildings, Churches,  
Hotels, Schools, Factories, &c.**



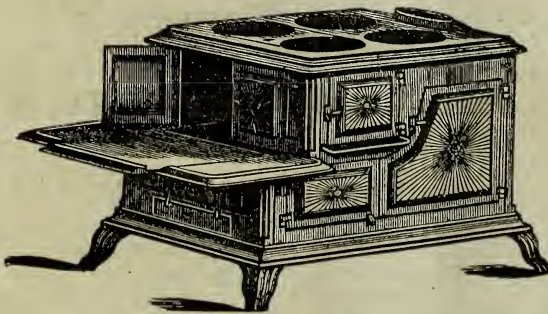
This apparatus is a simple and reliable fixture which any person can operate, and furnishes a beautiful, brilliant light, at an expense of only Two Dollars per thousand feet, or less than three-quarters of a cent an hour for each light. No heat is required, and the risk and trouble attending its use are far less than with an ordinary lamp. Persons residing in the country can enjoy this greatest of city luxuries at a small expense.

The gas is made from Gasoline, the first product in the distillation of Petroleum or Coal, and can be procured from us or from any refinery.

**OFFICE, 14 LIGHT STREET,  
BALTIMORE, MD.**

## BIBB & CO.

(BENTLEY C. BIBB, formerly of Virginia.)



Offer to their friends from the country the **LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF**

**Cook Stoves—Ranges—Furnaces—Agricultural Boilers—and REPAIRS** for all kinds of Parlor and Cook Stoves, to be found in the city.

They call special attention to the **IMPERIAL** and **SEA BIRD** and to their justly celebrated

**Re-improved Old Dominion Cook Stove,**

For sale Wholesale and retail, at the  
**BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE,**

**39 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.**

ap-9t

Sole Agency for the **ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW VENTILATOR**, a sure cure for **SMOKING CHIMNEYS.**

## SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Believing Maryland and Virginia possess every requisite for becoming the largest Wool-growing regions in the Union, both in soil, climate and proximity to market for Mutton and Wool—and that the time has come when a change in the system of farming is inevitable, and that Sheep would be largely used, if accessible at reasonable prices, I have perfected arrangements for supplying farmers in these States with sheep.

My plan is to select from the leading flocks of the North such Sheep as I would put upon my own farm for profit, and bring them here for distribution, either in Maryland or Virginia, to those who wish to stock their farms with valuable sheep.

Sheep will be furnished in numbers from one to one thousand, and at as low prices as will give me a small profit. They will be kept on hand at my farm, in moderate numbers—from which samples can be selected and orders filled at the earliest possible moment from the North; and if the Sheep do not suit upon arrival, the purchasers will not be required to take them.

As I have been connected with Sheep raising for most of the last forty years, and thoroughly familiar with the Sheep husbandry of the North, I flatter myself I can be of great service to farmers in establishing this branch of business.

Rams will be furnished at the proper time in the fall.

My office in Baltimore is at the "Maryland Farmer" office, No. 24 S. Calvert street, where I can be consulted Thursdays, from 10 to 2 P. M.—Post office address, "T. C. Peters, W. Friendship, Howard County, Md."

**T. C. PETERS.**

BALTIMORE, March, 1866.

## PRACTICAL SHEPHERD.

This is the latest and best of Dr. RANDALL's works on Sheep Husbandry—the Standard Authority on this subject. It tells all about the Breeding, Management and Diseases of Sheep, and should be in the hands of every flock-master on the American Continent. Over 20,000 copies already sold. One large 12mo. volume of 454 pages—printed, illustrated and bound in superior style. Sent post paid on receipt of price—\$2. Address,

"MARYLAND FARMER,"

24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

## COTSWOLD SHEEP FOR SALE.



I have for sale a number of pure bred COTSWOLD EWES, aged from one to four years, which are probably as fine specimens of this celebrated breed of Sheep as can be purchased anywhere in this country. Also, several very superior yearling BUCKS and BUCK LAMBS, which will be disposed of at reasonable prices. Address,

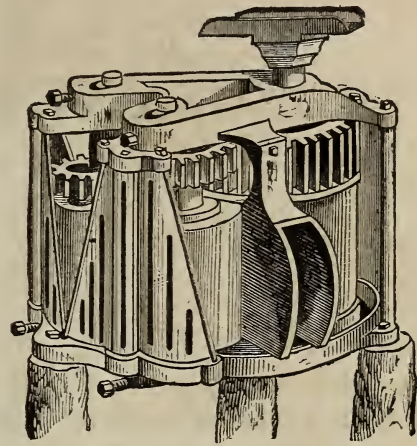
GEORGE JACKSON,  
Near Wilmington, Delaware.

jjy-3t\*

Agent for the "Maryland Farmer" in the Southern States.

Mr. JAMES BRUSTER, of Baltimore, now making a tour of the Southern States, is the authorized agent for the "Maryland Farmer" for receiving subscriptions, &c. We commend him to our friends throughout the South.

## NEW STYLE VERTICAL MILL.



### THE VICTOR.

The above engraving represents our new style Victor Cane Mill. For completeness of adjustment, strength, durability and working power, they have no equal. The fluted roll is the important feature that regulates the feeding of the mill. The ridges seize upon the cane as soon as presented, thus relieving the labor so often necessary to force the stalks to an entrance between smooth rolls, and at the same time secures its direct passage through to the discharge roll. They also break the woody fibre at short intervals, and thus rupturing the cells cause the more ready flow of the juice. We also have horizontal Mills for horse, water, and steam power.

## COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.



12,000 in Use, all fully warranted.

First Premium at 40 State Fairs.

The Cook's Evaporator is simple, yet scientific in its construction. It consists in an evaporating pan of sheet metal, copper or galvanized iron, placed on rockers with wooden sides, and so divided by ledges as to form a continuous transverse channel over a heated and cooling surface of from 75 to 125 feet.

It is estimated that over 15,000,000 gallons of syrup have been manufactured on the above evaporator in the past season. We also have Plantation Pans, adapted to a wheel arch. For Circulars and Pamphlets containing a full description and price list, address

**JOHN M. GRIFFITH & CO.,**

49 N. Paca street, Baltimore, Md.

Agents for the Southern States.

Also manufacturers and dealers in Buckeye Wheel Horse Rakes, Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, Threshing Machines, and Cleaners, Wheat Drills, Grain Fans, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Tingley's Improved Churn, Agricultural Implements in general—Field, Grass and Garden Seeds, &c. aug-2t

# Fruit and Ornamental Trees, FOR FALL OF 1866.

## ELLWANGER & BARRY,

Invite the attention of Planters, Nurserymen, and Dealers in Trees, to their extensive stock, now offered for the Fall trade.

In the department of Hardy Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, the collections are the most extensive and complete in the United States.

Prompt and careful attention given to all orders, and packing done in the most skilful and thorough manner.

Full particulars will be found in the following Catalogues, which will be sent prepaid to applicants who enclose stamps.

Nos. 1 and 2, ten cents each; No. 3, five cents; No. 4, three cents.

No. 1.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Fruits.

No. 2.—A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c., &c.

No. 3.—A Catalogue of Dahlias, Verbenas, Petunias, and select new Green-house and Bedding Plants, published every spring.

No. 4.—A Wholesale Catalogue or Trade List, published every autumn.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY,**  
MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

It

## “MARYLAND FARMER” PURCHASING AGENCY

We are prepared to receive orders from our Agricultural friends for

**PERUVIAN GUANO,**  
**SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,**  
**BONE DUST, PLASTER,**

And all Fertilizers of known value.

Improved Agricultural Implements and Machinery,  
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

**LIVE STOCK, TREES, SEEDS, &c.**

We will pay particular attention to the selection and shipment of any article to be obtained in this market, and will exert ourselves to give satisfaction to all who may entrust us with their orders.

**S. SANDS MILLS & CO.**  
Office “Maryland Farmer,” Baltimore.

# KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

## GRAPE VINES.

As the demand for our Vines in the Spring, always exceeds the supply, parties wishing to purchase would do well to order this Fall. Our stock is unusually large and superior, and includes all the best kinds. In addition to the old varieties, we can furnish in quantity the

Martha, Black Hawk, Eva, Ives, Rentz, Iona,

Israëlla, Adirondack, &c.

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Jucunda---Our No. 700, (the most valuable of all our Strawberries)—Fillmore, Agriculturist, Burrs New Pine, Golden Seeded, Georgia Mammoth, Green Prolific, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany,

And all other desirable kinds. Also a full assortment of

Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, &c.

WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR COLLECTION OF

## CURRENTS,

Which we believe is the Largest and Best in the country. Send 10 Cents for our Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue, which contains much valuable information on SMALL FRUIT Culture.

Our GRAPE SHOW comes off this Season, on the 17th and 18th of OCTOBER.

J. KNOX, (Box 155,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

## HARRINGTON & MILLS,

SUCCESSORS TO SAMSON CARISS & CO.

140 Baltimore Street,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Mantle and Pier Mirrors, Bases, Cornices,  
Picture Frames,

And all descriptions of

Framing and Gilt Work, French and German  
Looking-Glass Plates.

Fine English, French and German ENGRAVINGS—a  
large stock constantly on hand.

### HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES

in great variety.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

PLATED ALBATA Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Castors, Tea  
Sets, Liquor Stands, Urns, &c. Ivory and Bone Handle  
Table and Desert Knives & Forks, Carvers, Steels,  
Butcher and Bread Knives, &c.

Planished, Japan and common TIN WARE, in all its  
varieties.

Wooden Ware, fine and common Hardware, Baskets,  
Willow Ware, Door Mats, &c.

Sweep, Hand and Dust Brushes; Feather Dusters of all  
descriptions.

Waiters and Tea Trays, all sizes and varieties.  
Devonshire Portable Carpet and Sewing Chairs, Table  
Mats, Napkins, Rings, Knife Boxes, &c.  
Cedar Chests of all sizes.

Refrigerators of the Dr. Kane and Waterman's Pat-  
ent.

fe6t

## ROSEBANK NURSERIES,

Govanstown, Baltimore County, Md.



THE liberal patronage we have received in  
all branches of our business, has been very sat-  
isfactory; and we are now prepared, through  
the increase of kinds, as well as the quality of  
the articles offered, to supply on liberal terms  
a still larger demand; and would now draw particular  
attention to our large collection of STANDARD APPLE,  
STANDARD AND DWARF CHERRY, PEAR, PLUM,  
APRICOT, PEACHES, hardy GRAPE VINES, RASP-  
BERRY, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANT, BLACKBERRY,  
Lawton and French Parsley leaved; also Strawberry and  
Rhubarb Plants of the most approved kinds. SHADE  
TREES of large size and great variety, together with a se-  
lect stock of Hardy EVERGREENS, among these we call  
attention to a fine lot of Seedling American Arborvites, fit  
for hedges.

We also offer a superior assortment of Hardy ROSES,  
FLOWERING SHRUBS, DAHLIAS, PHLOXES, GLAD-  
IOLUS, JAPAN LILIES, &c. &c. Terms reasonable.

Orders sent to the subscriber will be punctually attended to,  
and goods delivered in Baltimore free of charge.

Catalogues, by enclosing a postage stamp, will be for-  
warded to order.

W. D. BRACKENRIDGE.

F. M. FRAZIER.

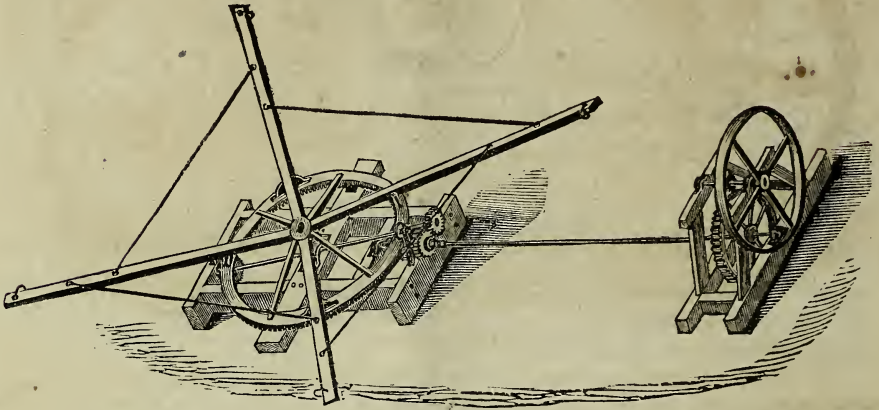
C. J. SYME.

LEWISBURG WEEKLY TIMES,  
LEWISBURG, WEST VA.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One Square, (ten lines,) first insertion,.....	\$1.00
Each subsequent insertion,.....	50
One Square, Twelve months,.....	10.00
One Square, Six months.....	5.00
Larger Advertisements on Contract,	

# Horse Powers and Threshing MACHINERY.



## WHITMAN & SONS' DOUBLE GEARED POWER.

Among the great variety of Horse Powers now in use in our country, there is none more simple or more durable than this. It runs lighter and will do more work, with the same number of Horses, than any machine in use, and we can confidently recommend it as the best and most desirable machine in the market. Price \$175.

## THE PELTON OR TRIPLE GEARED POWER.

This Power is used extensively, on account of being sold at a less price than most others. Many prefer it to any other kind of Power. We have four sizes. Prices—\$90, \$105, \$115 and \$125.

## THE PITTS HORSE POWER

Is a strong and good Power for 8 or 10 horses. There are a great many of them in use and they give general satisfaction. Price, \$180. For sale by

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

---

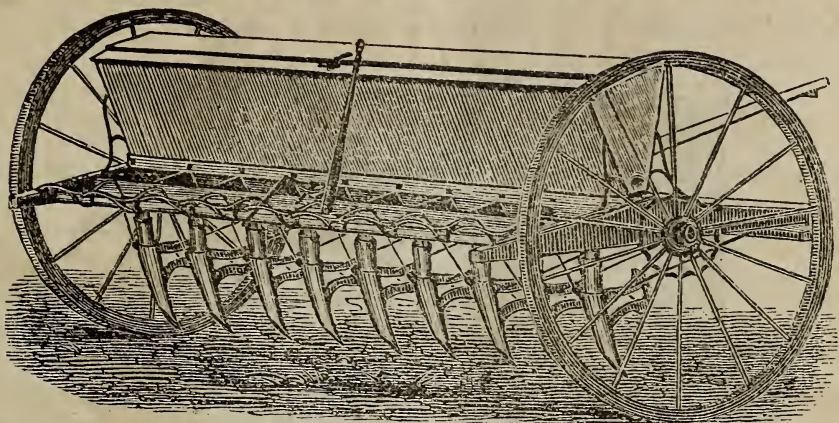
# Threshers and Cleaners.

---

We have on hand the following kinds, all of which are reliable machines: WHITMAN'S, PITT'S, WESTINGHOUSE, at prices from \$175 to \$350.—Purchasers should always bear in mind that our prices are given separately for Powers and Threshers—as it is often the case that purchasers want but one, either power or thresher.

E. WHITMAN AND SONS,  
Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

# THE WAGONER GRAIN DRILL.



Willoughby's Patent Gum Roller Feeders, in connection with Wagoner's Patent Arrangement for the Distribution of Fertilizers,

Is acknowledged, by both practical and scientific farmers, to be one of the most reliable and useful Seeders, for the sowing of all kinds of Grain, including Oats and Fertilizers, known to this community. And, as evidence of the truthfulness of the foregoing assertions, we challenge competition, in any way desired, with any other kind of Drill in this community.

**PRICES** :—Plain Drill, \$85; Drill with Guano Attachment, \$125; Grass Seed Sower to either of the above, \$8; Gum Springs, \$15. **LESS 5 PER CENT. FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.**

**E. WHITMAN & SONS,**

je-tf

Nos. 22 and 24 S. Calvert street, Sole Agents in Baltimore, Md.

INTRODUCED—1849.

PATENTED—1859.

## MAPES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

For BUCHWHEAT, WHEAT, and other GRAIN CROPS,  
COTTON, CORN, etc.

COMPOSED OF BONES, SULPHURIC ACID AND NITROGENOUS ANIMAL MATTER, REDUCED TO A FINE POWDER, SUITABLE FOR DRILLING.

Report of Dr. C. ELTON BUCK, of N. Y.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 57 BROADWAY,  
New York, July 3d, 1866.

During the past twelve months I have made a number of analyses for the Mapes Super Phosphate of Lime Company, for the purpose of ascertaining the character and purity of the ingredients entering into the composition of the fertilizers made by the company. I have also analyzed a number of samples of Mapes' Improved and Mapes' Nitrogenized Super Phosphate. These samples were taken by myself, in person, from large quantities, both from the factory and warehouse, and they represent an average of the articles sold under the above names.

Mapes' Improved Super-Phosphate is made from charred bones, which contain from *sixty-six to seventy-five per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime*. These bones are thoroughly treated with sulphuric acid of sufficient strength, and of sufficient quantity to render *nearly all their Phosphoric acid soluble*. No other ingredients are added, the "Improved" being made wholly from bones and sulphuric acid. These materials, when mingled in proper proportions, and subjected to correct mechanical treatment, cannot fail to produce a super-phosphate of superior quality, having nearly all its phosphoric acid in a soluble and immediately available form. My analyses of Mapes' "Improved" Super-Phos-

phate show that it contains from *SIXTEEN TO TWENTY-TWO PER CENT. OF BI-PHOSPHATE OF LIME*.

"Mapes' Nitrogenized" Super-Phosphate of Lime, is made from charred bones treated with sulphuric acid, in the same manner as the "Improved." To the super-phosphate so formed, is added a large proportion of nitrogenous animal matter. It differs from the "Improved" in having less soluble phosphoric acid, while at the same time it contains upwards of *THREE PER CENT. OF AMMONIA*. The soluble phosphoric acid, together with the ammonia, which enter into the composition of the "Nitrogenized" Super-Phosphate, insure a prompt and plentiful supply of nutriment to the growing plant, while the remainder of the phosphoric acid, which is slowly rendered soluble by atmospheric influence imparts a more lasting fertility to the soil.

From my experience in the analyses of the fertilizers made by the Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime Company, and from a thorough knowledge of the processes used in their preparation, I do not hesitate to pronounce them fully equal, if not superior, to any super-phosphates manufactured in the country.

(Signed,)

C. ELTON BUCK,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

Price \$60 per Ton, packed in bbls., (about 240 lbs. each,) and new bags, (160 lbs. each.) No charge for package or cartage.

Liberal discount to dealers. Descriptive pamphlets with name of party selling printed on cover, furnished gratis.

Address,

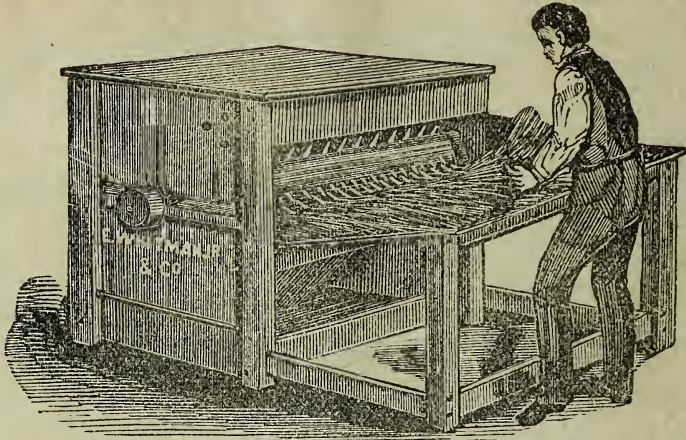
CHAS. V. MAPES, Gen'l Agt., 184 Water Street, N. Y.

P. M. MACDONALD, Agt. for Maryland, corner McElderry's Wharf & Pratt St.

aug.2t

BALTIMORE.

# PREMIUM IRON CYLINDER THRESHER.



The cylinder of this machine will last 100 years in constant use; and among the many we have sold, there has never, to our knowledge, been one broken by use. They are not only stronger and more durable, but will thresh more grain, with the same amount of Power—thresh cleaner, and break less grain than any other Thresher in this country.

These are important considerations to the farmer, and we can recommend this machine with the utmost confidence, after an experience of twenty-five years, as being superior to any other machine in the world.

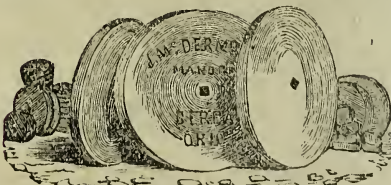
They have received Silver Medals and Premiums in Baltimore and elsewhere, and are now considered by the most intelligent farmers in this country, as the only threshers that ought to be used.

Price of the 24 inch,	-	-	-	\$80 00
" " 20 "	-	-	-	70 00
" " Straw Carrier	-	-	-	25 00 extra.

## E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

## OHIO GRINDSTONES



Of all sizes. Manufactured by Messrs. Dermott & Co.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,  
22 & 24 S. Calvert-st., Baltimore, Agts.

Those in want of good Grindstones will please call or send their orders as above.

**Annual Agricultural Fair of the York Co., Pennsylvania Society.**—This exhibition comes off on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of October next, on the Society's Grounds, at York. Persons residing out of the County are invited to compete for the very liberal list of premiums.—The display is expected to surpass any previous show of this Society. We have received the List of Premiums and Regulations for the occasion. We notice our old friend Gen. George Hay is Chief Marshal of the day.

**Officers**—John Evans, President—John Brillinger and P. A. Small, Vice Presidents—Geo. A. Heckert, Treasurer—Wm. S. Rowland, Recording Secretary—Henry M. McClellan, Cor. Secretary. **Managers**—Emanuel Herman, G. D. Ebert, Herman Hoke, Peter McIntyre, Al. Underwood.

ONE HUNDRED pounds of Oat Meal contains eighteen pounds flesh.

## HANEY'S PUBLICATIONS.

The following are all good and cheap and will, we believe, give entire satisfaction:

### SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,

Tells how to make all kinds of patent medicines, perfumery, toilet articles, cosmetics, candies, wines, cordials and delicious beverages, soaps, vermin remedies, dyes, and hundreds of articles in universal demand, easily made, and sold at immense profits. 25 cents.

### ROGUES AND ROGUERIES,

Fully exposing all tricks and traps of great cities, and all swindles and humbugs everywhere. 25 cents.

### HOW TO MAKE A BAD MEMORY GOOD,

And a Good one Better. Will enable any one to acquire a wonderful degree of memory. 15 cents.

### HANDBOOK OF VENTRILOQUISM,

So simple, clear and explicit that any one can acquire the art. Also, how to make the Magic Whistle, for imitating birds, animals, insects, &c. 15 cents.

### ART OF TRAINING ANIMALS.

How to break, tame, and teach all kinds of wild and domestic animals, and how to instruct all kinds of Trick or Performing animals, from lions to fleas, for private amusement or public exhibition. 25 cents.

### BASE BALL BOOK OF REFERENCE,

For consultation in every difficulty that can possibly occur. Every player who desires a thorough knowledge of Base Ball should have this little book. 25 cents.

### FUN FOR ALL,

Mammoth size with numerous funny pictures. 25 cents.

GREENBACKS are distributed every month in the puzzle Department of MERRYMAN'S Monthly. Full of interesting Reading and attractive pictures. 15 cents.

Sold by all dealers or sent post-paid on receipt of price by

**J. C. HANEY & CO., Publishers.**

109 Nassau street, New York.

Ask for HANEY'S. Please preserve this list.

sept-6t

## WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.

FOUNDED 1782.

By its elevated, healthful and beautiful situation, ample buildings, apparatus and library; its daily communication with Baltimore and Philadelphia, and its very low charges for Board and Tuition, this Institution, now about to begin its 84th year, offers advantages perhaps not surpassed by any similar College.

The Fall Term will begin Sept. 25, 1866. For catalogue, &c., address,

**Rev. A. SUTTON, M. A. Principal.**

**EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, LL. D.,**

President Board of Visitors and Governors.

**PEREGRINE WROTH, M. D., Secretary.** sep-1y

Col. C. S. Peyton. Geo. L. Peyton. Wm. H. Peyton.

## VIRGINIA HOTEL, STAUNTON, VA.

**GEORGE L. PEYTON & CO., Proprietors.**

se-6t\* **B. F. WEBB, Superintendent.**

## PERUVIAN GUANO.

Direct at Baltimore from Chincha Islands. For sale at lowest price.

**JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.,**  
Farmers' and Planters' Agency, Baltimore.

## THE AMERICAN STATESMAN, SOLDIER AND PATRIOT,

### A NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

For the home and fireside, the counting-room, the field, the court and the Senate. Every Lover of his Country; every Soldier's Friend; every Patriot, every Statesman should take it; every Tax Payer, every Voter; every citizen and household should have it; every True American and friend of national reform, every intelligent youth in our land, should read it. A Mammoth sheet, 28 by 42 inches. Published weekly,

**AT ONLY \$1.50 PER ANNUM.**

Ten copies will be sent to the same address for \$12.50, or only \$1.25 to each subscriber, with an extra copy free to the getter-up of the club; 20 copies will be sent to the same or different addresses, with an extra copy to the getter up of the club, for \$20. Sample copies free.

Address,

**STATESMAN AND PATRIOT,**

aug-6t

67 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

## Bickford & Huffman's Grain and Compost Drills,

At Manufacturers' prices. These are the best Drills throughout that are now made in the world.

Cash prices of Drills, delivered on boat or cars at Baltimore—7 Tube, Compost Attachment, \$120; 8 Tube, Compost Attachment, \$125; 9 Tube, Compost Attachment, \$130. The Grass Seeder Attachment is \$10 additional to all sizes. Grain Drills, without Compost and Grass Seeder Attachments, is for 7 Tube, \$80, for 8 Tube, \$85; and for 9 Tube, \$90. All orders filled promptly. For sale by

**E. G. EDWARDS,**

aug-2t

29 Light street, Baltimore, Md.

## Second Hand Stationary Engines and Boilers for Sale.

I have several Stationary Engines and Boilers for sale, some as good nearly as new ones, ranging from 15 to 30 horse power.—Boilers to suit Engines,—both having many of the most recent improvements on such things.

For further particulars, as to price, &c., address

**E. G. EDWARDS, 29 Light Street, Baltimore.**

**N. B.—Can furnish PAGE'S PORTABLE SAW MILLS,**

at manufacturers' prices.

aug-2t

## A South-Side Historical War Novel!

Third Edition, just ready.

## Surry of Eagle's Nest.

Being the Memoirs of a Staff Officer of Virginia.

Edited from the Mss. of Col. Surry, by John Easton Cooke, with four full page illustrations, 12mo., cloth. 490 pages. Price \$2.25.

Following Stonewall Jackson from the beginning of the Valley campaign to his death; in constant intercourse with Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Ashby, Pelham, and other celebrities we have a vivid picture of inside army life at the South.—In a word, "whoever desires a story of stirring incident, with a truthful delineation of noted events, fine drawing of character, and a faithful exposition of the views and motives of Southern men in the conflict just closed, all told in the purest English, and in an unusually delightful style, this volume will be a welcome guest.

Mailed to any part of the United States, post free, on receipt of price.

**F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.,**

ma-tf

459 Broome Street, New York.

**ORNAMENT YOUR PARLORS.—Directions**  
in Antique, Oriental or Grecian painting, leather or cone work; either by mail, 50 cents.

je-4t\*

**WM. H. WHITE, South Windsor, Conn.**

100 LBS. ASHES made from Beech contains Phosphates sufficient to grow 70 bushels grain.

# GARDEN PLOW.



The Garden Plow represented by above cut for most purposes will serve as a substitute for the hoe. One man with its aid is enabled to do as much work as a dozen men can do with hoes. It is light, strong and easily used.

Price, \$6.

GEO. PAGE & CO.

No. 5 Schröder Street, Baltimore, Md.

Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Horse Powers, Grist Mills, &c. jutf

---

## TO FARMERS & MERCHANTS.

One speciality in our business is that of **PLOWS**. By means of our late improvements in machinery we can turn out 20,000 Plows annually, of superior finish and quality. From 100 to 200 Tons of PLOW CASTINGS always on hand, and *will not be undersold by any House in the United States.*

We have now on hand one of the largest and best selected stock of

## LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENTS, EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

Our Factory and Store consists of four large Warehouses, supplied with steam power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most approved kinds of tools, patterns, &c.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

# 1,000,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, FOR THE FALL OF 1866.

We offer upwards of one million **STRONG, HEALTHY PLANTS** of the following leading Strawberries, grown from young, vigorous plants and with the cleanest and most careful culture, and on soil particularly favorable to the Strawberry, and are prepared to supply **The Amateur** as well as the **Market Gardener**, with the *best* plants of the *best* kinds.

**Wilson's Albany**—The most productive berry grown, and pre-eminently the *great market berry*.

**Lady Finger**—A very productive and valuable variety, commanding the highest price in market and of excellent quality.

**Triumph de Gand**—Universally admired for its great beauty and superior excellence.

**Agriculturist and Russell's Prolific**—Two of the largest, most productive, and valuable new American varieties.

**Lennig's White**—A most excellent light berry of the highest promise.

**Jucunda or Knox's 700**—Now commanding such a large share of public attention, which for beauty, size, productiveness and superior quality, will doubtless rank among the *best* of Strawberries. And a choice collection of other well known kinds.

## STRAWBERRIES BY MAIL.

We are prepared to forward plants by mail, *postage paid*, to all parts of the country, the cheapest and best way to obtain plants when ordered in small quantities. Large orders forwarded promptly by Express or Railroad. Descriptive priced catalogues mailed to any address.

**EDW. J. EVANS & CO.**

**YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.**

aug-2t

# FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR FALL 1866.

We respectfully invite attention of our customers to our stock for the coming season, superior in both variety and quality to any we have heretofore offered.

**Standard Trees for the Orchard,**

**Dwarf Trees for the Garden,**

**Small Fruits of all kinds,**

**Shade Trees,** of the most desirable variety.

**Deciduous Ornamental Trees,**

**Hardy Flowering Shrubs,**

**Hardy Climbing Shrubs,**

**Roses, Hedge Plants, &c., &c.**

Descriptive Catalogues mailed to any address, or to be had on application at the office of the "MARYLAND FARMER."

**E. J. EVANS & CO.**

**YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.**

aug-4t

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

## THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO.

SAMUEL WOOD, Pres't.

G. D. VAN VLIET, Sec'y and Treas.

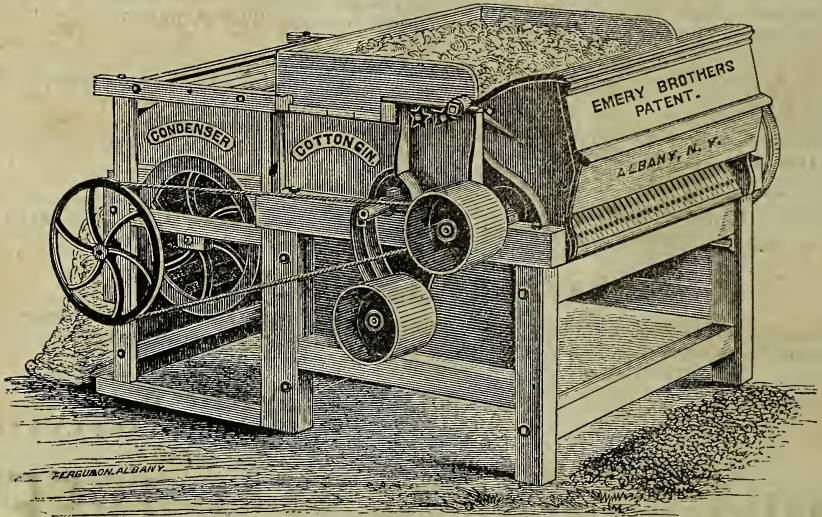
CASH CAPITAL. \$100,000.

A. B. FARR, Gen'l Supt.

EMERY BROTHERS, Supts. of Manufactory.

Office—No. 49 STATE STREET, ALBANY, NEW YORK.

POST-OFFICE DRAWER, 162.



This Company having purchased the stock, machinery and business of the Emery Agricultural Works, and largely increased the capacity and facilities of the same, is prepared to furnish the Emery Brothers Patent Cotton Gins and Condensers, Horse-powers, Threshing Machines, Portable Wood-sawing Machines and other new and superior agricultural machinery. These machines are manufactured from the best materials and in the most thorough and substantial manner, under the personal superintendence of the Emery Brothers, (Wm. B. & Geo. W. Emery) who have long been known as manufacturers of superior agricultural machinery. Particular attention is called to the Emery Brothers' Patent Cotton Gins and Condensers, manufactured exclusively by this company.

These celebrated Cotton Gins and Condensers contain many valuable improvements, added to them, from time to time, by Emery Brothers, (who were the pioneers in Cotton Gin Manufacturing in Albany.)

Especially pains are taken by the superintendents of these works, assisted by competent workmen, that all the working parts of these Gins are made in the most substantial and thoroughly finished manner possible, and at the same time combine compactness and strict uniformity in their construction, with simplicity, ease of operation, efficiency and durability. With the condenser attachments, these Cotton Gins require but a small space to be operated in, as the cotton is delivered from the condenser in a thick sheet or bat, as fast as it is ginned—and free from the large amount of dust and sand, that in the usual process of ginning with ordinary Gins without condensers and cleaning attachments, is discharged with the lint—thus delivering the ginned cotton in the cleanest condition and most convenient manner for handling and baling.

These Gins and Condensers, with the Emery Brothers' Patent or any other good portable horse-power, form in themselves a complete ginning establishment, which can be readily moved from place to place, and operated under any temporary shelter, or even in the open field when desired, or where no gin houses are built.

With the advantages and improvements contained in the Emery Brothers' Patent Cotton Gins and Condensers, (and to be found in no other Saw Gins,) they are capable of turning out more and better cleaned ginned cotton per day, with same amount of power expended without injury to the staple, than any other Cotton Gins yet introduced.

Cotton Growers, Dealers and others desirous of purchasing, for use or sale, the best Gins in the market, either with or without condensers, will find it for their interest to procure the Emery Brothers' Patent Cotton Gins.

Orders solicited and executed with promptness and fidelity, and machines properly packed for shipment to any part of the world. Agents wanted in sections where none are already established. Illustrated descriptive circulars and price lists, furnished gratis on application by mail or otherwise.

# TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

## "EXCELSIOR."

Containing. } *AMMONIA*, 6 per cent.  
 } *PHOSPHATE OF LIME*, 57 per cent.

Composed of *Seven Hundred Pounds of No. 1 Peruvian Guano* and *Thirteen Hundred Pounds of Bones*, dissolved in *Sulphuric Acid*, forming the most universal *Crop Grower* and concentrated durable Fertilizer ever offered to *Agriculturists*, combining all the stimulating properties of the *Peruvian Guano*, and the ever durable fertilizing qualities of *Bones*. Adapted for all soils and crops, and in *fine dry powder* for sowing or drilling with the seed.

The most prominent farmers of *Maryland* and *Virginia* after 6 years experience with *EXCELSIOR*, pronounce an application of 100 lbs. to the acre equal to from 200 to 300 lbs. of any other fertilizer for sale in this market.

Uniformity of quality guarantied by the manufacturer.

Price—\$75 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt street.

### E. FRANK COE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Manufactured expressly for our sales, containing nearly *three per cent. of Ammonia*, in fine dry powder, for drilling. The past two years' experience of its application on *Wheat* and *Corn*, has proved its superiority to all *Super Phosphates* in the growth of the crop and the improvement of the soil.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

### SUPER PHOSPHATE, (DISSOLVED BONES),

Of our own manufacture, containing 15 per cent. of *Soluble Phosphoric Acid*. Warranted equal to any ever sold in this market. For sale in bulk or barrels.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

### 1500 TONS MEXICAN GUANO.

"A A" MEXICAN GUANO.

"A" MEXICAN GUANO.

"B" do do

"C" do do

In bulk or barrels.

For sale by

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

### AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Composed of *Bones*, dissolved in *Sulphuric Acid* and *No. 1 Peruvian Guano*. Containing nearly 3 per cent. of *Ammonia*. Unequalled for the growth of *Wheat*, *Corn*, *Cotton*, &c., and permanently improving the soil, in fine dry powder for drilling.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

### TO COTTON AND TOBACCO PLANTERS.

J. J. Turner & Co's "EXCELSIOR" is superior to *Peruvian Guano* pound for pound in the growth of *Cotton* and *Tobacco*. One trial is sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The *Cotton Planters* of *Georgia* and the *Tobacco Planters* of *Maryland* use "*Excelsior*" exclusively, Price—\$75 per Ton.

Manufactured by

J. J. TURNER & CO.

42 PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

**WHEELER & WILSON  
HIGHEST PREMIUM**



**SEWING MACHINE!**

**Awarded the Highest Premium**

AT THE

**WORLD'S FAIR,  
JUST HELD IN LONDON, ENGLAND,  
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,**  
Where all the machines of Europe and America were in  
competition—also at the  
**PARIS, FRANCE, AND AT EVERY  
UNITED STATES FAIR,**  
At which SEWING MACHINES were exhibited.

The Lock Stitch made by this Machine cannot be unravelled, and presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam, a single line of thread extending from stitch to stitch. It is formed with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the center of it. The beauty and regularity of the stitch will be observed, also the firmness of the seam, in which respects it excels hand sewing.

The machine is recommended for the following qualities:

1. Beauty and excellence of stitch upon each side of the fabric sewed.
2. Strength, firmness, and durability of seam that will not rip nor ravel, and made with
3. Economy of thread.
4. Its attachments and range of application to purposes and materials.
5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

Office, 214 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

**HOWE MACHINE COMPANY.**

(TRADE MARK.)



(None Genuine without this mark.)

FOR TAILORING AND MANUFACTURING.  
DEPOT 214 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE,  
W. MERRELL, Agent.

**THE LARGEST STOCK  
OF  
DRY GOODS  
IN BALTIMORE.**

**HAMILTON EASTER & CO.**  
199, 201 and 203 Baltimore Street,  
BALTIMORE,

Invite the attention of

**MERCHANTS VISITING BALTIMORE**

To make purchases, to the very extensive

**Wholesale Stock  
OF  
DRY GOODS,**

*On second floor and basement of their warehouse,*

Embracing in addition to their own large and general  
**IMPORTATION OF**

**FOREIGN GOODS,**  
a large and well selected stock of

**DOMESTICS,**

**WOOLENS,**

and **STAPLE GOODS,**

Of every description.

**OUR SPLENDID RETAIL STOCK OF GOODS**

*On first floor,*

**ARTICLES OF EVERY CLASS,**

From Low Priced to the Most Magnificent, in every  
Branch of the Trade, rendering our entire  
stock one of the

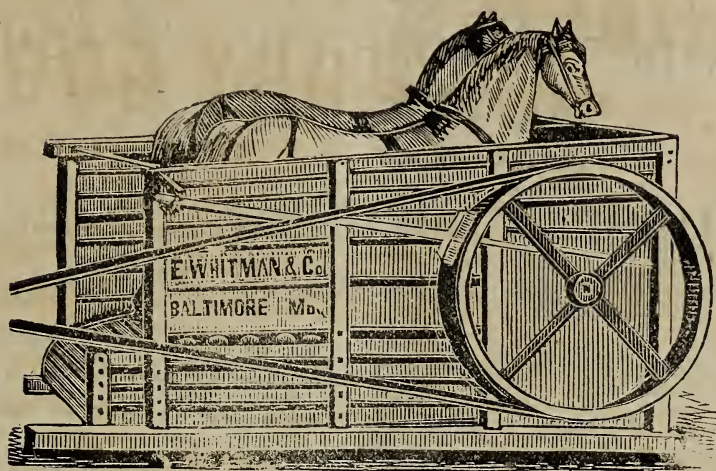
**MOST EXTENSIVE & COMPLETE  
IN THE UNITED STATES.**

The Wholesale and Retail Price being marked on  
each article, from which

**NO DEVIATION IS ALLOWED.**

Parties not fully acquainted with the value of Goods,  
can buy from us with perfect confidence.

# Whitman & Sons' Railway Power.



These Powers are manufactured by us of wrought iron, and all the materials are of the very best quality, which renders them strong and durable. They work much lighter than other Railway Powers, and will last four times as long. We are confident that no person acquainted with the merits of this machine will purchase any other Railway Power. We recommend this Power to our customers, as perfect in every particular, and cannot fail to please if properly managed.

Price of Double Power.	-	-	-	-	\$175
do. Single do.	-	-	-	-	\$140

E. WHITMAN & SONS.

Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

---

## SORGO MACHINERY.

---

We have on hand a full and varied assortment of SUGAR MACHINERY, embracing the

**“FAVORITE,” “VICTOR,”**

AND OTHER STANDARD MILLS, at from \$70 to \$1000, according to size. Also,

**Power's, Drake's and Cook's Sugar Evaporators,**

Ranging from \$40 to \$200, as to size.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

# BERGER & BURTZ'S EXCELSIOR Super Phosphate of Lime, and BERGER & BURTZ'S AMMONIATED Super Phosphate of Lime.

READ THE CERTIFICATE OF DR. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 108 Arch St. }  
Philadelphia, April 10th, 1866. }

During the last five years I have been in frequent consultation with Mr. Geo. M. Woodward, manufacturer of Messrs. Berger & Burtz's Artificial Manures, in regard to the preparation of their Super Phosphate of Lime, etc. The materials used in their fertilizers, are in all cases subjected to my examination and analysis before purchase. Being fully acquainted with their formula and methods of manufacture, I can assure those interested in the purchase and sale of fertilizers, that their "Excelsior" and "Ammoniated" Super Phosphate of Lime, are of such a character as must render them of great value to the farmer, and place them amongst the best fertilizers now in the market.

F. A. GENTH.

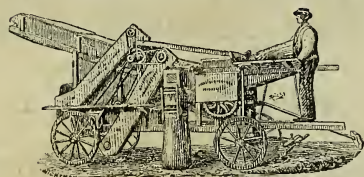
We claim not only immediate and energetic action upon the crop directly manured, but for several years the good effects will be seen on the grass and other after crops.

R. J. RUTH & CO., Agents,  
No. 16 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

ly-6t

## Pitts <sup>OF</sup> Buffalo Threshing Machine

Is Unquestionably the BEST, and Takes the Lead.



It is without a Rival, for Strength, Durability and Elegance. In operation it is vastly superior, and is the Fastest Combined Thresher and Cleaner in the world.

Sizes—24 inch, 28 inch, 32 inch, and 36 inch Cylinders.

THE PITTS PATENT

Double Pinion Horse Power,

All know to be the best for working the Pitts Thresher. For Four, Eight and Ten Horses. No other Power can compare with this.

Castings and Parts of these machines constantly on hand. We are also prepared to furnish all descriptions of Improved Agricultural Implements and Machinery—some of which we name, as follows:

**Hubbard's Combined Reaper and Mower**, with all the latest Improvements, for the harvest of 1866. It is a perfect machine—Light Draft—Folding Bar—Two Wheels—warranted to cut in any Grass or Grain, wet or dry—Steel Finger Bar—Steel Cutter Bar—Steel Faced Guards—in short, one of the most successful machines ever introduced. Also, **Hubbard's Self-Raking Reaper**, exclusively for cutting grain. From 5 to 6 feet cut.

**Linton's Iron Geared Machines**, with Thrashers and Straw Carriers.

**Linton's Corn Meal and Chopping Mill**—Indispensable to the farmer.

**CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.**

**Trimmer's Smut Machines**—has given the greatest satisfaction; together with a large assortment of *Plows and Plow Castings, Harrows, Cultivators, Wheat Fans, Wheel Horse Rakes, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Cider Mills*—in short, everything required by the farmer, all of which we offer on the most reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to.

**LINTON & LAMOTT,**

151 N. High St., Baltimore, Md.—and Winchester, Va.

ap-6t

# JOHN MERRYMAN & CO. FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' AGENCY,



**67 W. FAYETTE STREET,  
BALTIMORE, MD.**

For the Sale of **PERUVIAN GUANO, GROUND BONES,**  
and all manufactured Fertilizers of known value.

We select and purchase at manufacturer's prices the most improved Agricultural Implements, including

**Threshers, Horse Powers, Plows, Reapers and Mowers,  
Grain Drills, Grain Fans,**

**Harrows, Corn Shellers, Plow Castings, &c.**

Hereford, Devon, Alderney, Ayrshire and Grade Cattle—Milch Cows—Horses, Mules, Sheep, Swine, &c.

REFERENCES—Editors of "Farmer," John S. Gittings, Prest. Chesapeake Bank; Chas Goodwin, Cashier Franklin Bank; Jacob Heald & Co., F. W. Brune & Sons, James T. Earle, Ex-President Md. State Agricultural Society.

**JOHN MERRYMAN,**

Formerly Prest. Md. State Agricultural Society.

**B. H. WARING,**

Formerly of "American Farmer" and "Rural Register" Agencies.

**FOR SALE.**



**25**

**EWES AND LAMBS—HAMPSHIRE and Shropshiredowns.**

Also, a Shropshire Buck, out of imported Buck and Ewe.

**JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.**

*Farmers and Planters Agency, Baltimore.*

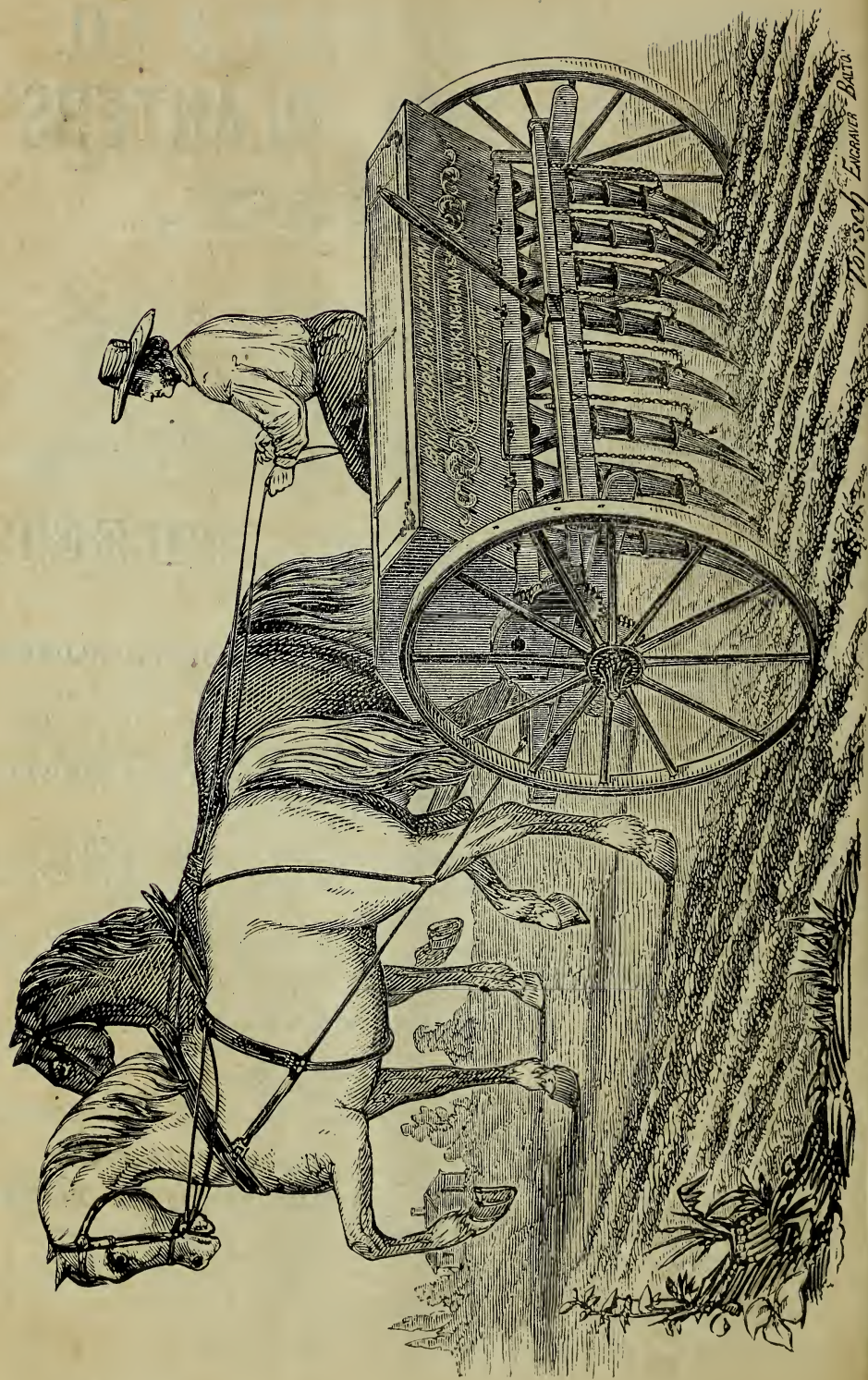
**100 TONS**

**PURE GROUND BONES,**

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE, BY

**JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.,**

*Farmers and Planters Agency, Baltimore.*



P. J. BUCKINGHAM  
P. J. BUCKINGHAM  
P. J. BUCKINGHAM

Greatly improved for the coming season, yet greatly reduced in price.

# BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S WORLD RENOWNED PREMIUM IRON CYLINDER GRAIN DRILL, WITH THE IMPROVED GUANO ATTACHMENT AND GRASS SEED SOWER.

It will sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, &c. in any given quantity, from 4 to 16 pecks to the acre.

It will sow Guano and other Fertilizers, the desired quantity being regulated with perfect accuracy.

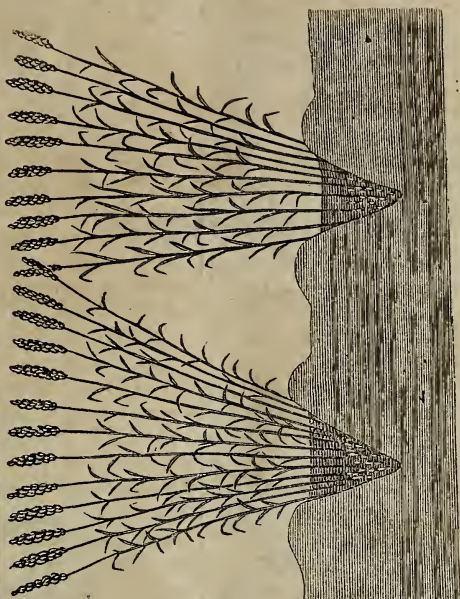
It will sow Corn or Beans in Drills, by simply shutting off the feed to as many tubes as you like.

It also sows Grass & Clover seed.

Thus you have in the Bickford & Huffman Drill a machine to sow any of your grain with greater regularity, guano and other fertilizers more perfectly and

economically, and grass and clover seed broadcast behind the Drill, after the work of sowing and manuring is performed, more evenly than can be done by hand, and all with one man and team—and it is made a perfect broadcasting machine for either guano or grain, or both, by simply removing the tubes.

A full supply of Repairing parts always on hand and Repairing promptly and efficiently executed.



APPEARANCE OF WHEAT WHEN DRILLED.

## PRICES—Delivered on Boat or Cars in Baltimore.

7 Tube Grain Drill, with Guano Attachment,	-	-	\$120 00
8 " " " "	-	-	125 00
9 " " " "	-	-	130 00
Grass Seed Attachment,	-	-	10 00

**W. L. BUCKINGHAM, General Agent,**

59½ S. CHARLES STREET, between Pratt and Lombard Streets,—BALTIMORE, MD.

# S. T. --1860--X.

## PLANTATION BITTERS.

### THE STARS AND STRIPES UPON THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

By the arrival of the last steamer we have not only the confirmation of the death of Mr. Stephens, the great American traveler, who was murdered in the interior of Africa, but also that of the most heart-rending death of Mr. Wise, the well-known rock painter, who for the last three years has been in the employ of Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., proprietors and originators of the celebrated Plantation Bitters—a tonic which is fast becoming a household necessity all over the world. Mr. Wise had about completed a most successful tour through the Holy Land, the Valley of the Nile, Jerusalem, and a large portion of Egypt, painting upon the rocks in a thousand places of biblical renown and association, in and around Gaza, the city where Samson pulled down the Temple; on the top of the rock of Etam, near the place where Samson slew the Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass; upon the lofty and dark mountains of Jabel Ataka, near where Pharaoh and his host was swallowed up in the Red Sea; upon Mount Tabor, overlooking the great plain of Esdraelon, the battle-field of all ages and nations, also upon the range of mountains overlooking the Sea of Galilee; upon the tower in the vicinity of Cana, where our Saviour turned water into wine; upon the lofty mountains of Lebanon, lifting their heads into the regions of perpetual snow and ice; upon the ancient olive trees, on Mount Olivet, under which the sacred martyrs toiled for the sins of the world, eighteen hundred years ago. The circumstances, as we learn them from an English correspondent of the *London Times*, at Cairo, are somewhat as follows: Mr. Wise had taken up his temporary abode in a small village in close proximity to the pyramids, and had, at great expense and trouble, erected an enormous scaffolding, reaching to the very topmost height of the center pyramid, and had already been employed some two weeks in painting and affixing thereto the cabalistic signs S. T. 1860—X, the meaning of which no human being has yet been able to decipher. He had completed the novel and dangerous undertaking, had put the last finishing touch to the whole, which caused them to shine out in the sunlight, like letters of living gold. This mysterious S. T.—1860—X, could be seen for miles and miles, and when the scaffolding should be taken away the wandering Arab and weary traveler would wonder how they came there, and perhaps imagine that other than human hands had placed them there. His duty to his employers had been fulfilled, and now came what he conceived to be his duty to his bleeding and

war-distracted country. To that end he had erected a flag-staff upon the very peak of the pyramid, which was accomplished by blocks of wood and straps of iron, and announced that at twelve o'clock on such a day he would hoist the American flag on the top of the world-renowned pyramid. The announcement flew like wild-fire, and long before the appointed hour on the twenty-second of February, ten thousand swarthy, ragged, and bare-legged Arabs had assembled, and pitched their tents in the immediate vicinity of the Pyramids. At eleven o'clock Mr. Wise, with, the flag wrapped around him, commenced the ascent of the scaffolding, and in half an hour had reached its top; soon after the flag was securely attached to the halyards, and all was ready; with breathless anxiety and the stillness of death, the thousands of up-turned faces watched every move of the daring and patriotic Wise. As the Egyptian bell tolled the hour of twelve the broad stripes and bright stars were given to the breeze, and there, above the peak of the mighty Pyramid, waved the proud banner in all its beauty, majesty, and glory, at sight of which these ten thousand Arabs shouted and yelled as lustily as if they were welcoming back to earth the millions of their race said to be entombed within the Pyramids. But now comes the sad part of our story. Mr. Wise had successfully accomplish all that he had undertaken, and was about to commence his descent, when, oh! horror of horrors! the scaffolding was seen to sway to and fro in mid air, and in less time than I have been relating it, the whole structure came crashing down to earth, and there, in the dizzy height, could be seen this brave man, holding on to a portion of the halyards that he caught hold of when he saw and felt the scaffolding given way.—This scene was changed, as with the waving of a magic wand, the laughter and the shouts subsided into silence—that indescribable murmur that betokens the presence of a multitude. It was utterly impossible for human power to aid him, and for one whole hour thousands of human beings stood and watched, with, oh! what agony of suspense, a brave man struggling for life—his agonizing calls for help could be distinctly heard, but alas! no help could reach him! At last nature was exhausted, and in a moment more he lay at the base of the Pyramid, a crushed and bleeding mass of flesh and blood.—Still the proud banner waved, and still the S. T.—1860—X shone out with undiminished lustre, but to place them there had cost the life of a brave man. He was buried at the base of the Pyramid, which will ever be a lasting monument to his patriotism and bravery. myly

# PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Factories, Planing Mill, Foundry and Lumber Yard,  
NORTH DUKE STREET, NEAR THE DEPOT,

**YORK, Pennsylvania.**

**A. B. FARQUHAR, Manager & Proprietor.**

## THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT

Is one of the largest in the country, and is supplied with Steam Power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most improved MACHINERY, TOOLS, PATTERNS, FOUNDRY, and LUMBER YARD. With these advantages for manufacturing and supplying Farmers and Dealers, I respectfully solicit their orders, confident of giving perfect satisfaction. I would respectfully call the attention of the public to my

Polished Steel Plows, Cultivators, Pelton Triple geared Horse Powers, Reapers and Mowers, Threshers & Cleaners, Spring Tooth Horse Rakes, &c., &c.

## P L O W S .

I am manufacturing a very superior article of Steel Plow (both right and left hand,) called the "*AMERICAN CLIPPER*," to which I would call the attention of farmers, as the Steel Plow is destined eventually to supersede the Cast Plow, as certainly as did the Steel Hoe the Cast Hoe. Among the many advantages of this Plow are the following: Being of Polished Steel it cleans itself perfectly in all kinds of soil, and lays the furrow beautifully.—Is provided with Patent Wrought or Malleable Iron Clevis, is more easily adjusted, runs more evenly, and does the same amount of work with far less worry to man and beast. This Plow has taken the First Premium at the last four successive Fairs of the State of New York, the last National Exhibition at Richmond, Va., and at our last County Fairs.—Farmers will find it to their advantage to order one as a sample, and thus can then judge for themselves as to its merits. I dwell particularly upon the plow as it is the King of Implements, and farmers cannot be too particular to select the best.

## CULTIVATORS,

Made of the best white oak, with 5 or 6 polished steel Plain or Reversible Teeth. It is adjustable to any required width and depth, and the teeth being like the plow, of polished steel, clean themselves

fely

Address

**A. B. FARQUAR, Penna. Agr'l Works, York, Pa.**

readily and cut the weeds and briars instead of passing over them. It is much more satisfactory, and, because more durable, cheaper than the old style.

Special attention paid to supplying the trade with every variety of STEEL WORK—Cultivator Teeth, Plow Molds, &c. &c.

## Threshing and Separating MACHINES

*For Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain, at one operation.*

This machine has been in use for about 10 years, some of them having threshed more than a hundred thousand bushels grain, and owing to its strength, simplicity and completeness of its operations, is *universally acknowledged to be the Best in Use*. It is the only machine that bags the grain clean enough for market. Being provided with a self-regulating blast and other improvements for saving all the grain, it will pay for itself, over any other Separator, in a few years.

## HORSE POWERS.

I am manufacturing the celebrated PELTON TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER of all sizes, 3 to 10 horse. The Castings are made in my own Foundry, of the very best Iron, and I will warrant this Power to run easier and bear double the strain of any other in use.

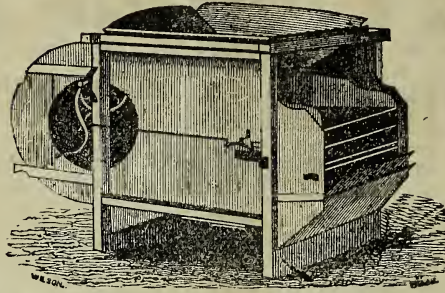
## PLOW HANDLES.

Having an Improved Blanchard Lathe and other machinery for manufacturing Plow Handles on a large scale I can supply the trade with all varieties of No. 1 Plow Handles at the shortest notice.

## The Union Steam Fan Blower.

One of the greatest inventions of the age. It creates a great draft, besides saving 25 per cent. of fuel. Works independent of the engine, requires but a few feet of small steam pipe to make the attachment, and is too simple to get out of order.—For further particulars please send for Circular.

# GREAT BARGAINS!



## E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 & 24 S. CALVERT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

HAVING PURCHASED THE EXTENSIVE

### FAN MILL WORKS OF C. H. PIERCE,

Embracing the largest stock of Wheat Fans that was ever offered—in one lot—in the United States, are able to offer to all of our customers a stock of Fans at greatly reduced prices; in fact, below the original cost. We can recommend them to our customers and farmers and merchants generally, as a good and reliable machine—giving satisfaction, in all cases, and having no superior in the market. The prices are—

**20 per cent. less than old price,**

and as soon as our present stock is reduced, we shall be compelled to advance to regular prices.

#### RETAIL PRICE OF FANS:

EXCELSIOR—No. 1, \$38; No. 2, \$35.

With a liberal discount to the trade.

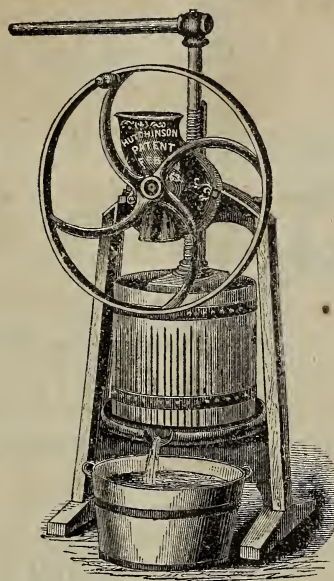
**E. WHITMAN & SONS,**

aug-tf

Nos. 22 and 24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

# FAMILY WINE & CIDER MILL, WITH PRESS COMBINED.

GRINDS  
6 to 8  
BUSHELS  
OF  
APPLES,  
10 to 12  
BUSHELS  
OF  
GRAPES,  
CURRANTS, &c.  
PER HOUR.



2 to 3  
BARRELS  
OF  
CIDER,  
OR  
100 to 150  
GALLONS OF  
WINE,  
CAN BE MADE IN  
ONE DAY,  
BY ONE MAN.

PRICE, COMPLETE, ONLY \$24.00.

FOR SALE BY

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

22 & 24 S. CALVERT STREET,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

---

## HAY PRESSES.

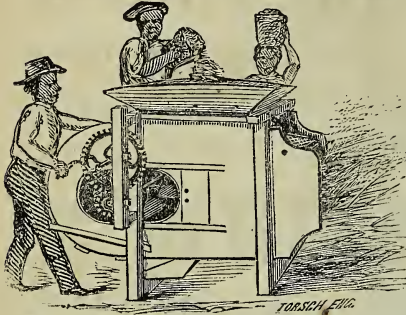
The public are notified that they will be supplied with Hay Presses containing all the latest improvements, by direct application to

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 and 24 S. Calvert Street, Baltimore,  
The only Hay Press manufacturers in the State.

# CANTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS. BALTIMORE, MD.

The undersigned would inform Farmers and Dealers in Agricultural Implements, that the above Works are now in full operation. Valuable improvements have lately been added to this extensive establishment, the Machinery of which is all in complete working order, propelled by a forty-horse engine with a large **FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP**, where we do all our own Casting and Fitting up, enabling us to supply Farmers and Dealers with all the best Farming Implements at reasonable prices. At the above Works will be manufactured

## J. Montgomery & Bro's Rockaway Fan,



Which has taken 110 Premiums, 7 Silver Medals, and needs no recommendation. Also, the **Virginia Farm Mill** with French Burs, run by horse power, and all the best **PLOWS** now in use. Also, **Cultivators, Harrows, Iron Geared Thrashers, the Pelton Triple Geared Horse Power**, with all the necessary Castings for repairing the above. We Would call the particular attention of Farmers and Dealers to our **SOUTHERN GIANT CIDER MILL**, which is one of the most durable and complete Mills ever invented—we have the exclusive right for all the Southern States. Parties having Implements and Machines of any description needing **REPAIRS**, will send them in as early as possible, so as to avoid the pressure usual in the Repairing Department at this season of the year.

All orders promptly attended to.

Office and Wareroom—No. 5 Hollingsworth St. between Calvert and Light, near Pratt St.—also Entrance No. 37 Grant St.

ap-6t

MONTGOMERY, SLADE & CO.

## THE FARMERS AND GARDENERS PUMP.

We challenge the world to produce any apparatus for raising and throwing water, equal to **FOSTER'S PATENT, (Improved by E. Mallerlieu,)**

## DOUBLE-ACTING, ANTI-FREEZING FORCE PUMP,

Which, in its construction, is entirely new and different from any Pump now offered to the public, and is adapted to Cisterns or Wells of any depth. *Every Pump warranted not to freeze.*

Reasons why it is **THE BEST PUMP EVER INVENTED.**



1st. It has no leather or rubber valves, or packing of any kind to wear out, as it packs itself with water.

2d. It works under the water; consequently is more durable than any pump that works above water.

3rd. It will never freeze, as no water can remain in the pipe when not in motion.

4th. It is a powerful Force Pump; and by attaching hose, will throw water, from a well or cistern, on any ordinary house.

5th. It is adapted not only to the ordinary uses of a

well-pump, but also to the washing of windows, buildings, vehicles, watering gardens and the extinguishing of fires &c.

6th. It will throw 40 gallons of water per minute.

7th. It is manufactured and sold at about one-half the price of the ordinary Force Pumps.

RETAIL PRICE—\$13. They can be seen in operation at our place.

**E. MALLALIEU & CO.**

No. 62 N. HOWARD STREET, Baltimore, Md.

For sale also by E. WHITMAN & SONS, 24 S. Calvert-st., Baltimore.

We are also prepared to furnish 250 varieties of Pumps of other descriptions—Hydraulic Rams—Garden Engines—Plain and Galvanized Iron Sinks—Bath Boilers—Cooking Ranges—Bath Tubs of every description—Patent Water Closets—Hydrants—Wrought Iron, Cast-Iron, Galvanized-Iron, Lead, Wood and Clay Pipe, &c., &c. Plumbing in all its branches—Steam and Gas Fitting. Particular attention paid to country orders. Address

Call and witness operation of Pumps.

E. MALLALIEU, 62 N. Howard-st., Baltimore, Md.

---

**NORRIS & PUSEY,**  
DEALERS IN  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**  
**AND MACHINERY,**  
**GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.**

---

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
FOR THE SALE OF  
**GRAIN, HAY & COUNTRY PRODUCE,**  
141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

---

Would call the attention of their friends and customers to their large and general stock of Goods, comprising nearly every article of utility wanted by the Farmer and Gardener. We will name a few of the most prominent, viz:

WESTINGHOUSE HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS & CLEANERS;  
The Celebrated TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWERS, and a  
variety of PLAIN THRESHING MACHINES.

Clover Hullers and Cleaners—Corn Shellers of the various sizes for  
Hand and Horse Power—ROCKAWAY & VAN WICKLE  
WHEAT FANS—

**BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN DRILLS,**  
**Woods' Unrivalled Self-Raking Reaping Machines and**  
**Wood's World Renowned Mowing Machines,**

Harrison's French Burr Plantation Corn and Wheat Mills, of which  
there are none better—*PLOWS*, Plow Castings, Harrows, and  
Cultivators, of every description—Horse Wheel Rakes, Re-  
volving Horse Rakes, Guanos and every description of  
Harvesting Tools. Agricultural Hardware of all kinds,  
Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Agricultu-  
ral Boilers, &c.—**Washing Machines & Clothes Wringers.**  
Churns of various kinds—very superior Grindstones—Canal,  
Garden, Stone and Coal Barrows.

We would call special attention to our stock of Superior

**FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,**  
of our own importation and of American growth.

Catalogues furnished upon application. We tender thanks to our old patrons and respectfully solicit a trial of new ones.

**NORRIS & PUSEY,**

141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

## Office of General Agency of Soluble Pacific Guano Co.

JOHN S. REESE &amp; CO., 71 South St., Baltimore, Gen'l Agts.

## CORRESPONDENCE ON PACIFIC GUANO, CONTINUED.

BENNET'S POINT, near Queenstown, Md., June 25, 1866.  
Messrs. John S. Reese & Co., Baltimore.—The Pacific Guano I bought of you last Fall, I applied on my wheat crop as follows: On one farm on the first seeding I applied three tons at the rate of two hundred pounds to the acre, then followed with three tons of R \* \* Phosphate, the same quantity per acre. The wheat where I applied the Guano grew faster and looked better throughout the winter and spring, and is now by far the best wheat I have. I shall commence cutting it to-morrow, as it has ripened at least six days sooner than where I put the phosphate.

On my home plantation, I applied three tons of Phosphate on the first seeding, and followed with the Guano.—The same quantity per acre as above and the result is the same, and I consider it the very best fertilizer I have ever used. Thus, you see, I have given it a fair trial, and I shall continue to use it as long as I can have any assurance of its being the same article.

Yours very respectfully,  
S. OGLE TILGHMAN.

We take the following extracts from a letter just received from Dr. J. L. Adkins, of Talbot Co., Md., the letter being too lengthy to publish in full:

WOODLAND, near Easton, Md., June 28th, 1866.  
"The general appearance of the straw where Pacific Guano was applied at the rate of 150 down to 100 lbs. per acre, was that produced by the well known, but now little used Peruvian Guano. This, you understand, refers to advanced spring after coming through the harsh winter and early spring months. The branching and general healthfulness were beyond expectation. \* \* I used beside Pacific Guano three well-known superphosphates of lime. \* \* I was able to cut the earliest where I applied the Guano, and in a late variety of wheat, the guanoed half was not only fit to cut sooner, but was saved from ruin by rust, whereas the phosphated side was green and the grain shrivelled. \* \* I believe Pacific Guano is all you claim for it, and say unhesitatingly, at the same cost I would as soon use it as Peruvian Guano. \* \* In conclusion, I prefer Pacific Guano to all the super-phosphates that I have used, because it is more active and prompt in its effects, and quite as durable. It ripens up wheat earlier, thereby in some seasons saving a crop, especially of the late varieties, from injury by rust."

KENT ISLAND, MD., July 1st, 1866.  
Messrs. J. S. Reese & Co.—I received a note from you asking the result of your Pacific Guano upon my wheat.—Last Fall I sowed 150 lbs. to the acre, side by side with R \* \* 's super-phosphate and T \* \* 's Excelsior, and I find that where I sowed the Pacific Guano the wheat is higher, thicker and better grain, and ripened about five days sooner than where I sowed the super-phosphate or Excelsior.

Yours respectfully, JAMES RINGOLD.

NEWTOWN, ED., June 23d, 1866.  
Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.—I used Soluble Pacific Guano on oats this spring. My oats, manured with it, are a subject of general remark, and had I known its character more fully, would have used much more of it the past season. Indeed, it is its own best advertiser, and any one using it once will be sure to use it again.

For myself, I am in every way satisfied with it, and expect to use no other fertilizer, unless, perhaps, some bone-dust for special purposes, so long as the Pacific Guano maintains its present character. It being something new to me, I neglected its use this season for a fertilizer that has been long and favorably known, but have already found out my mistake.

Yours, &c., S. S. QUINN

ADAMSTOWN, FREDERICK CO., MD., June, 1866.  
Messrs. Jno. S. Reese & Co.—We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in saying, that we were induced by your agent at this place, A. Kohlenberg, Jr., to try your Pacific Guano and Flour of Bone, and find it has done as well as any fertilizer that we have ever used, and cheerfully recommend it as a good and safe fertilizer. Some used T \* \* 's Excelsior on the same land with the Pacific and no one can see any difference.

DAVID SPECHT, JR.,  
MICHAEL SPECHT,

GEORGE & PETER THOMAS,  
G. W. SNOUFFER,  
JNO. B. THOMAS.

CUMBERLAND CO., VA., July 12th, 1866.  
Maj. Jno. F. Wren, Richmond, Va.—So far I like the Pacific Guano better than the Peruvian. I have a very fine prospect for a crop of tobacco; it is all coming in top very prettily indeed. Very truly, your friend,  
B. W. LEIGH BLANTON.

ONANCOCK, VA., May 18th, 1866.  
John S. Reese, Esq.—I will state that I have now in process several comparative experiments between Peruvian and Soluble Pacific Guanos, on potatoes, cotton and garden vegetables, applied at same cost per acre; and in every instance, thus far, the appearance is in favor of the Pacific Guano, in color and growth. Respectfully yours,  
THOS. R. JOYNES.

AMSTERDAM, VA., June 26th, 1866.  
Messrs. Reese & Co.—I have waited till now, (expecting to commence my wheat harvest to-morrow), that I might answer it as definitely as possible. "The oldest inhabitants" never witnessed such a failure of the wheat crop as we have in this part of Virginia. It has been often remarked to me by my neighbors, that mine was the best crop in this vicinity, which of course I, and every one else, attributes to the Guano and Bone Flour. I can most conscientiously recommend it. In comparing it with the Peruvian I would say, that I used the Peruvian two years preceding the war; my present crop is much better than it was one of those years, and I believe as good as it was either year, notwithstanding the general failure of wheat everywhere this year. A great deal of my wheat this year was winter killed, and then late in the spring the fly damaged it very much. Very respectfully yours, &c.,  
WM. B. MORTON.

BUCKLAND, Prince William Co., Va., July 16th, 1866.  
\* \* In a field of 85 acres, I selected 30 to 40 acres of land that I do not believe, without your Guano, would have made two barrels of corn to the acre. This corn was planted very late, (after the 20th of May,) it came up looking green and strong, and has grown off rapidly, and my neighbors pronounce it now from a 6 to 8 barrel crop. My present determination is never again to cultivate any crop without your Pacific Guano. \* \* I would rather have it than Peruvian Guano. \* \* The result so far is truly astonishing, and I regret I did not feel able to get three times the quantity for my spring crop. Yours, &c.,  
THOS. A. BALL.

RICHMOND, July 17th, 1866.  
Messrs. John S. Reese & Co., Baltimore.—In reporting on the "Pacific Guano," sold by us last fall and spring, we are glad to say that it has given general and great satisfaction. We have heard no complaint at all, and have several instances reported to us where it was applied to wheat in comparison with Peruvian Guano, pound for pound, with the best results, in no case falling behind the Peruvian, and in several cases said to excel it. In one case it was tried in comparison with stable manure—150 lbs. Guano and 30 cart loads manure to the acre—and the result was very creditable to the Guano. We have heard in the past day or two from some of the growing crops of tobacco upon which "Pacific" was used side by side with Peruvian, and while the whole crops are doing well, all agree that the Pacific is ahead. The farmers are entirely satisfied with its effect. Very respectfully,  
ALLISON & ADDISON.

SAVAGE, MD., June 27th, 1866.  
Messrs. John S. Reese & Co.—My preparations for wheat last fall was  

3 bus. (180 lbs.) fine bone	} 320 lbs.
50 lbs. Peruvian Guano.	
75 lbs. Pacific Guano.	

drilled per acre. I also drilled as an experiment, by itself, about two hundred pounds Pacific Guano per acre, and it overtops the above mixture, evidently showing its power. I have applied it to corn, as well as potatoes, with marked effect. Very respectfully,  
WM. BAKER DORSEY.

# IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our **Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE**, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precaution in ordering

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS. The popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced the vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparation similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF Heptatis or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache.

In offering to the public Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL, as a remedy for *Liver and Bilious Complaints*, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of *Liver Complaint and Bilious Diseases of all kinds*, throughout the United States, and peculiarly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided, that would not in the least impair the constitution and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the true character of McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, there can be no doubt. The testimony we lay before you, and the great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish, that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day,) as universal cure-alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

### DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

The Liver is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the stomach, bowels, brains, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health. When the Liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot easily be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by so great a variety of symptoms, of a most doubtful character, that it misleads more physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection which exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which I am persuaded it exercises over the passions of mankind, convince me that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrocity, or become what fools terms hypochondriacs, from the simple fact of a diseased state of the Liver. I have long been convinced that more than one-half of the complaints which occur in

this country, are to be considered as having their seat in a diseased state of the liver. I will enumerate some of them. Indigestion, Stoppage of the Menses, Deranged state of the Bowels, Irritable and Vindictive Feelings and Passions, from trifling and inadequate causes, of which we afterwards feel ashamed; last, though not least, more than three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased liver. This is truly a frightful catalogue.

**Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.**—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease; but cases have occurred when few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

**Ague and Fever.**—DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS in cases of *Ague and Fever*, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a fair trial.

**Directions.**—Take two or three pills going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more; but a slight breakfast should invariably follow their use. The Liver pills may be used where purging simply is necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none, and in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief in Sick Headache; also, in slight derangements of the Stomach.

PREPARED ONLY BY  
**FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.**

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE AND LUNG SYRUP

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

sep-1y

The Proprietors will forward, per mail, to any part of the United States or the British Provinces, one box of LIVER PILLS on the receipt of order enclosing twelve three-cent P. O. Stamps, or one vial of VERMIFUGE on receipt of thirteen stamps.

# BRUCE'S CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This highly Ammoniated Superphosphate is prepared with great care from a Phosphatic Guano, very rich in PURE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, to which is added a large proportion of Concentrated Animal Matter; the whole ammoniated and rendered soluble by a process peculiar in its manufacture, thereby making it one of the

## Most Active and Valuable Fertilizers EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

The immediate results of its use are as marked as in the application of Peruvian Guano, while the land is permanently enriched by the larger proportion of Soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime.

It is prepared under the careful supervision of Mr. Duncan Bruce, the patentee, with a view to exact uniformity of character.

Its use for five years has fully established its reputation in the neighborhoods where it is known. Buyers of other Fertilizers who have no evidence of its great value are solicited to try a moderate quantity of this in comparison.

PRICE IN BALTIMORE—\$50.

### AGENTS IN

BALTIMORE—E. WHITMAN & SONS; WILMINGTON, N. C.—JAMES  
ANDERSON & CO.; CHARLESTON, S. C.—CHISOLM BROS.;  
PASCHALL MORRIS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
NEW YORK—GEO. E. WHITE & CO.

GEO. E. WHITE & CO., 55 Cliff Street, New York,

WILL FILL ORDERS FOR

## Peruvian & Swan Island Guano,

(The latter the Richest and most Soluble Phosphatic Guano in the  
market,) at the lowest prices.

feb-ly